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General

UN Delegate Speaks on Asia-Pacific Situation

OW3101004390 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1554 GMT 30 Jan 90

[Text] Kathmandu, 30 Jan (XINHUA)—Chinese delegate Hou Zhitong pointed out in his speech at the United Nations regional meeting on confidence-building and security measures in the Asia-Pacific region, which opened here yesterday: Confidence-building and security measures between countries in different regions should be taken on a voluntary basis through consultations in accordance with the actual situation and specific conditions of the countries concerned.

On the situation in the Asia-Pacific region, Hou Zhitong said: With the relaxation of the overall international situation, some gratifying changes have taken place in the situation of the Asia-Pacific region. Several "hot spots" in Asia have been remarkably cooled down. However, the situation in Asia as a whole remains grim and the tension has not yet been remarkably eased. The "hot spot" problem has not yet been completely solved. Hostility still exists on the Korean peninsula [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1717 GMT on 30 January transmits a correction message deleting this sentence]. Because of the superpowers' military presence and the arms race in the Asia-Pacific region, both the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean are not tranquil.

In his view, in order to ensure peace and security in Asia, it is essential to eliminate military intervention by the superpowers and hegemonism of any form in the region, put an end to aggression and interference, and base international relations on the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence.

He said: First, the Cambodia issue should be settled in a comprehensive, just and rational way. Vietnam must truly withdraw all its troops from Cambodia under the international supervision of the United Nations. At the same time, a four-party coalition government headed by Prince Sihanouk should be established. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has put forward a series of reasonable proposals in order to ease tension on the Korean peninsula and achieve an independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. We hope that the United States and South Korea will actively respond to those proposals.

On the confidence-building and security measures, he said: The confidence-building and security measures can only be supplementary and auxiliary measures in the early stage of disarmament. They cannot replace the actual steps of disarmament. In order to fundamentally ensure international security and peace, all countries must strictly adhere to the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter to establish a new international political and economic order on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. In military affairs,

the two superpowers should particularly take the lead in drastically reducing their nuclear and conventional arms.

Hou Zhitong said: Since regional clashes or wars pose a direct threat to peace and stability in the region, it is therefore imperative and important to solve the "hot spot" problem in the region. All parties concerned should strictly observe the principles of the United Nations Charter and the norms of international law, and all foreign armed aggression must end immediately.

He pointed out: The establishment of regional or sub-regional peace zones or nuclear-free zones by various countries on a voluntary and consultative basis should be welcomed and respected.

He said: China always pursues an independent foreign policy for peace and wants to maintain and develop friendly and cooperative relations with all other countries, especially Asian-Pacific countries, on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence.

More than 40 government officials, scholars and well-known figures from some 20 countries, including China, the United States, the Soviet Union, Japan, India, Australia, Pakistan, and Vietnam attended the meeting.

United States & Canada

Bush Comments on U.S.-Sino Relations 24 Jan

HK3101073790 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS
EDITION in Chinese 26 Jan 90 p 6

[Report by Zhang Qixin (1728 0796 2500): "Bush on Sino-U.S. Relations at White House News Conference"]

[Text] Washington, 24 Jan—At a press conference held in the White House this morning, President Bush talked about Sino-U.S. relations and said that "What I need is to maintain contacts rather than the method of isolating China."

In response to a question raised by a reporter, Bush said that in his talks with the Republican leaders in the Senate this morning, he enumerated the steps that China had adopted. He held that these steps were good and positive, and he hoped that Congress would notice this in the course of debates. He said that "what I want to do is to prompt (China) to further advance reform through all kinds of contacts rather than through isolation or one-sided actions taken by Congress."

Bush said that he did not want to "play the China card," because both the Soviets and the Chinese would be unhappy about this. However, even under the unsatisfactory circumstances, there remains the geopolitical reason for maintaining good relations and improving relations with China. Among Pacific countries, China is a key country.

However, when mentioning the human rights issue, Bush stressed that he was concerned about human rights and he would prompt China to make advances in the aspect of human rights so as to realize a more normal relationship.

Roundup Views 'Optimistic' U.S. Budget

OW3101043090 Beijing XINHUA in English
0209 GMT 31 Jan 90

["Roundup: Bush's "Budget of an Optimist" (by Guo Yong)"]—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, January 31 (XINHUA)—President George Bush sent Congress his first budget Monday, 7 days late, to be greeted with an initial reaction that it was overly optimistic and unworkable.

The 1.23-trillion-dollar budget, with a deficit of 63.1 billion dollars, proposed spending increases for space exploration, foreign aid, environmental protection, the antidrug campaign, special preschool programs, and scientific research, while recommending cuts in the medical program for pensioners, college student loans, and farm subsidies, among other domestic provisions.

Two major points stand out from the 1,569-page document.

First, although cuts in defence spending have been proposed, the momentum in improving the quality of weapons does not cease. The cut is 2 percent after inflation is taken into account, with total spending of 303.3 billion dollars. Troop cuts of 38,000 are proposed with the closing or realigning of more than 60 military bases at home and abroad. But the recommended spending for developing advanced arms shows an increase.

For example, 5.5 billion dollars are put aside for 5 new B-2 stealth bombers, 900 million dollars for the Strategic Defense Initiative, and almost 2 billion dollars for land-based MX and Midgetman mobile missile systems and the submarine-based Trident II missile system.

In addition, the budget proposes a spending of 14.1 billion dollars on military related space exploration, a 24 percent increase over the previous fiscal year.

Bush stated that his proposals "maintain a strong national defence, while reflecting the dramatic changes in the world political situation that are taking place."

The second outstanding factor is the proposed increase in aid to Eastern European countries. Bush called for 300 million dollars in such aid and promised to send new legislation to Capitol Hill on details of the initiative. The budget openly states, "The United States must make every effort to support the transition of Eastern European countries to democracy and free-market economies."

The first response to the budget put it as overly optimistic and hard to get through Congress. Analysts pointed out that its objectives would be very difficult to achieve. According to the Budget Balance Law, the deficit for the 1991 fiscal year should be no more than 64 billion dollars. That is why Bush worked out his budget to reach just 63.1 billion dollars in the red. But his revenue projections are not seen as practical.

The budget forecasts an economic growth of 2.6 percent, while many economists and Congress put it at only 1.6 percent. The shortage of 1 percentage point in growth rate may translate into an 18 billion dollars rise in the deficit.

The budget also includes many controversial issues, such as the proposed cuts in various domestic programs, including capital gains tax and family savings accounts which have already aroused a storm. Between the White House and Congress, and among congressional members representing different interest groups, there will certainly be hectic debates, especially on the proposed cuts in defence spending. The House of Representatives Speaker Thomas Foley said, "There'll be a debate about defence, there's no question about that."

The effort to describe objectives that are hard to achieve as something feasible while trying to avoid possible controversy may explain why the budget was slow in coming by 7 days.

American Eye Doctor Treats Shanghai Patients

OW3101083890 Beijing XINHUA in English
0759 GMT 31 Jan 90

["American Eye Doctor Becomes 'Light Emissary' for Chinese"]—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Shanghai, January 31 (XINHUA)—Su Juxian, a farmer in Nanhui County of Shanghai, never dreamed that at the age of 108 he would have the luck to meet an American doctor who could remove a cataract and restore the sight of his right eye.

The oldest citizen in Shanghai had suffered no diseases in his old age except the cataract. Now he is again able to walk by himself, instead of fumbling his way.

The operation to remove the cataract was performed recently by David J. McIntyre, a United States oculist, who says he will never forget the centenarian because he is the oldest among the more than 10,000 patients he has operated on in his 30-year medical career.

McIntyre performed the operation on Su during his eighth visit to China. Su is one of the 18 Chinese he has operated on since he led the U.S. airborne ophthalmological hospital to China in 1983.

Since then, he has visited Shanghai every year, treating Chinese patients and exchanging experiences with Chinese counterparts.

On every visit, he recalls, he has been made to feel at home. His Chinese colleagues, students and patients have presented him with bouquets of fresh flowers upon his arrival in the eye and ear-nose-throat hospital attached to the Shanghai Medical University.

"Many of the dozens of Chinese patients I have treated have corresponded with me and some even call on me in the United States," he says, adding: "We are now old friends."

Wang Wenji, a professor from the hospital, says McIntyre's Chinese patients, mostly old-aged, include university professors, middle-school teachers, journalists, housewives and workers.

Thanks to a cataract operation performed by McIntyre in 1988, Wu Qingxia, a woman painter in Shanghai, is still able to paint and read late into the night at the age of 81.

Like other patients, Wu calls McIntyre a "light emissary" and she presented him with a bouquet of gilly-flower when he came recently.

Chinese doctors who have watched McIntyre's operations appreciate his great medical skills, said Wang Wenji.

McIntyre is now president of the Outpatient Ophthalmic Surgery Society of America and he owns a private clinic with 50 assistants in Seattle.

Over the past seven years, he has not charged Chinese for their operations.

"My purpose in coming to China," he explains, "is mainly to exchange medical skills with doctors here and exchange feelings with patients here."

During his recent visit, McIntyre signed an agreement with the authorities of the Shanghai hospital for his donation of a modern ophthalmological clinic to the hospital.

It was McIntyre's brother, Larry McIntyre, who made McIntyre set up an indissoluble bond with China.

Seven years ago, David McIntyre accompanied his brother, who was fatally ill, to China to realize the brother's wish to visit China.

That year, McIntyre recalls, they toured Beijing, Xian, Zhengzhou and Shanghai, visiting many scenic spots and hospitals. Soon after they returned home, Larry died.

During the China tour, McIntyre was deeply impressed by the hard-working Chinese doctors and tenacious patients. "It was that impression that helped me to make up my mind to come to China every year to exchange experiences with doctors and treat patients in China."

Soviet Union

Harbin Radio Reports on Heilongjiang-USSR Trade

Provincial Trade Results

SK3001011190 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 27 Jan 90

[Text] Our province's border trade and economic and technological cooperation with the Soviet Union have developed steadily in the process of rectification. Compared with the preceding year, the value of goods delivered to the Soviet Union and the transactions of new contracts on economic and technological cooperation doubled and redoubled last year. The transactions of last year's new contracts on barter trade exceeded 1 billion Swiss francs, and the value of goods actually delivered to the Soviet Union exceeded 500 million Swiss francs. Some 160 new contracts on economic and technological cooperation were signed last year with the total transactions reaching 170 million Swiss francs. More than 10,000 people were sent to provide labor services.

Heihe Prefectures Trade Results

SK3001120490 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 30 Jan 90

[Summary] The border trade company of Heihe Prefecture in Heilongjiang Province doubled its volume of traded commodities, transaction funds, and profits earned in border trade with the Soviet Union in 1989. The company's volume of traded commodities this year was worth 34.33 million Swiss francs, a 1.15-fold increase over 1988. Its volume of traded commodities reached 62,000 tons, a 2.5-fold increase over 1988. Its volume of taxes and profits earned in the border trade was 16.51 million yuan, a 1.71-fold increase over 1988. From the company's volume of taxes and profits earned in border trade, its profits were 13.5 million yuan.

Suifenhe Trade Results

SK2501010190 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 20 Jan 90

[Summary] Suifenhe City has ceaselessly expanded the scale of border trade and economic and technological cooperation with the Soviet Union. In 1989, the border trade volume of the city reached 118 million Swiss francs, a 2.4-fold increase over the previous year.

Northeast Asia

Friendship Society Holds Tokyo New Year Party

OW3101022990 Beijing in Japanese to Japan
0930 GMT 28 Jan 90

[Text] The national headquarters of the Japan-China Friendship Association [JCFA] and the Tokyo Metropolitan Japan-China Friendship Association jointly held the 1990 New Year Party at the Ladies' Hall [Josei Kaikan]

in Kanda, Tokyo, on 26 January. About 300 people from various circles got together in the hall to celebrate the first Spring Festival of the 1990s and hope that new developments would be made in promoting the Sino-Japanese friendship in the New Year.

Among those who delivered sincere messages at the party were JCFA President Tokuma Utsunomiya, Tokyo Governor Shunichi Suzuki, and Takashi Nikaido, president of the Japan-China Society. Chinese Ambassador to Japan Yang Zhenya gave the following greetings at the party:

State Councilor Zou Jiahua and his party visited Japan at the very beginning of this New Year, and this is the start of favorable events. With his visit to Japan as a good turning point, the economic cooperation and mutual friendship between China and Japan will certainly be promoted in a favorable way and will be further improved and developed.

Since the JCFA greets its 40th founding anniversary this year, it certainly is a year of great significance. We have great expectations from the bottom of our hearts for the success of the JCFA and for those who are devoted to promoting friendship between our two nations. We hope that you will always hold aloft the banner of the Sino-Japanese friendship under all conditions and overcome

whatever difficulties you may meet on your way so as to play an active role in promoting Sino-Japanese friendship and make new contributions.

That is what Ambassador Yang Zhenya said in his greetings.

Meanwhile, Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama sent a message to the party in which he stated his expectations that, through the cooperation of various circles in Japan, Sino-Japanese friendship would be further promoted and new contributions made through the joint efforts of both the government and the private sector.

No Progress on Joint Korean Team for Asiad

*OW2901155090 Beijing XINHUA in English
1523 GMT 29 Jan 90*

[Text] Pyongyang, January 29 (XINHUA)—The delegations of the two sides of Korea held the eighth round talks on forming a joint team to the Beijing Asian Games today in Panmunjom but still no progress was made.

The two sides did not sign the agreement which had been reached earlier, but they agreed to continue their ninth round talks on February 7.

Political & Social

Circular Advocates Stronger CPC 'Leadership'

OW3101102790 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0643 GMT 31 Jan 90

[Excerpts from the Circular of the CPC Central Committee on Strengthening and Improving Party Leadership over the Work of Trade Unions, Communist Youth League (CYL) Organizations, and Women's Federations]

[Text] Beijing, 31 Jan (XINHUA)—Trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations are the mass organizations of the working class, advanced youths, and women of all nationalities and in all communities led by the party. They are bridges and ties for the party to link with the masses as well as important social pillars of state power. To implement the basic line established by the 13th national party congress in depth, and push forward the development of our construction and reform causes, we must make a real effort to strengthen and improve party leadership over the work of trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations, and give full play to the role of these mass organizations.

1. Party committees at all levels must firmly foster the idea of wholeheartedly relying on the working class and the broad masses of the people, and attach great importance to the work of trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations.

The working class is the leading class in our country, the representative of the advanced productive forces and the advanced relations of production, the most fundamental motive force of construction and reform, and the strong and concentrated social force for maintaining social stability and unity. Youths are a shock force for the socialist modernization program, and the hope and future of the party and state. Women, who account for half the population, are a great power for pushing forward the development of the whole society. The advance of our construction and reform causes, the stability and development of our society, and the prosperity of our state and nation are, at all times, inextricably linked to the efforts of the whole working class, including intellectuals, and the broad masses of people, including youths and women. To wholeheartedly rely on the working class and the broad masses of people, it is necessary to respect their position as the masters of our country, protect their legal rights and interests, arouse their initiative and creativity, expand their supervision over party and government work, and raise their ideological and political awareness as well as their science and cultural levels. All these point to the need to give full play to the role of trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations have united the broad masses of staff members, workers, youths, and women to make

significant contributions to building socialism with Chinese characteristics. At present, the task of improving the economic environment, straightening out the economic order, and deepening the reform is very arduous, while hostile forces at home and abroad are wildly attempting to change our direction of advance by taking advantage of our temporary difficulties. Party committees at all levels must firmly foster the idea of wholeheartedly relying on the working class and the broad masses of people, and fully understand the vital significance of strengthening and improving party leadership over the work of trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations. Through trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations, they should motivate the hundreds of millions of staff members, workers, youths, and women to struggle hard with one mind, conquer all difficulties, and consolidate and develop the situation of political stability and unity as well as the great fruitful results of construction and reform.

2. Party organizations should exercise unified leadership over trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations.

The CPC is the vanguard of the Chinese working class; it faithfully represents the interests of people of all nationalities and is the leading core of the socialist cause. Adhering to the leadership of the party is the fundamental guarantee for doing a good job in the work of trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations. Party organizations at all levels should exercise unified leadership over trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations in accordance with the party's line, principles, and policies so that these organizations keep to the correct political orientation and identify themselves with the party Central Committee politically, ideologically, and in their actions. The party should exercise its leadership through the activities of party organizations and the exemplary deeds of party members in various trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations. In this way, party decisions can be implemented in the form of resolutions adopted by trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations according to democratic procedures and through the conscientious action of the broad masses of staff members and workers, youth, and women.

Trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations should accept leadership from both party committees at the same level and their higher organizations, but the leadership of party committees at the same level should be the principal part. The leadership of party committees at various levels over trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations at the same level is mainly to guide them in implementing the party Central Committee's principles, policies, and instructions on mass work; to study and decide important issues in the work of trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations in various localities; to recommend candidates as principal responsible persons; and to coordinate their relations with government departments and their ties amongst themselves. In order to strengthen

their leadership over trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations, local party committees at various levels should establish a sound and necessary work system, and promptly study problems put forward by trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations. Various party committees should devote special time to study the work of trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations at least twice a year, and should ask the principal responsible persons of trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations to attend related party committee meetings or attend meetings as observers.

Party committees at all levels should guide trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations to consciously safeguard the unified leadership of the party; maintain social stability and unity in society; guard against and prevent any tendency to cast off or weaken the leadership of the party; and guard against and prevent persons harboring ulterior motives from sabotaging stability and unity. On no account is any organization allowed to raise political advocacy against the party. By no means will any political organization opposing the four cardinal principles or undermining state power be allowed to exist. It must be banned according to the law as soon as it is discovered.

Party schools at various levels should increase classes on mass work so as to enable the party's leading cadres to understand the fundamental principles and policies of mass work and help them guide the work of trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations in a better way.

3. It is necessary to support trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations in carrying out their work independently in accordance with the law and their own constitutions.

Under the unified leadership of the party, trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations should follow the party's basic line and carry out their work in line with the central tasks of the party in each stage. At the same time, party organizations should support trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations in abiding by the law and their own constitutions, carrying out decisions of their higher organizations, and working independently and creatively. In this way, trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations can demonstrate their own nature and special characteristics in a better way, and extensively attract and unite with the masses related to their own organizations.

Local party committees and governments at all levels should create the necessary conditions for trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations to conduct their work independently and should vigorously support them in launching healthy and useful activities suitable to the characteristics of staff members, workers, youths, and women. Governments at all levels should include the construction of facilities for staff members, workers, young people, and women to carry out their activities in their general plan for urban and rural construction.

Trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations should be allowed to run some nonprofit, public-benefiting enterprises and institutions serving staff members, workers, youths, and women. These enterprises and institutions must strictly abide by laws and statutes of the state and other relevant policies governing business operations; conduct independent business accounting; and pay taxes to the state according to regulations. Similar enterprises and institutions which are already in operation must be earnestly screened and streamlined in accordance with the relevant provisions of the State Council.

4. While safeguarding the overall interests of the people of the whole country, it is necessary to support trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations in better safeguarding the specific interests of the masses they represent.

As different collectives in society, staff members, workers, youths, and women have their own specific interests. In our country the overall interests of the people of the whole country are basically identical to the specific interests of staff members, workers, youths, and women. However, some contradictions may arise between the overall interests and the specific interests and between the specific interests of one group of people and those of another group. Corruption and bureaucratism are bound to harm the masses interests. Therefore, staff members, workers, youths, and women need to express and safeguard their specific interests through their own organizations. The party and the government also need the trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations to constantly reflect the people's opinions and demands and to help the party and government improve their work. The trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations should forge closer ties with the masses, carefully listen to their suggestions, care for their hardships, protect their legal rights and interests, and do their best to solve their difficulties; at the same time, in actual work they must guide staff members, workers, young people, and women to consciously subordinate their personal interests to the interests of the state, local interests to overall interests, and present interests to long-term interests. Only such trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations will have strong cohesive and attractive force and will be able to further bring into play the initiative of the masses.

Party committees at all levels should support and help trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations set up and improve their respective information channels so that people's demands and suggestions can be smoothly reflected to high-level leaders through these mass organizations; they should also supervise and urge relevant departments to earnestly reply to people's demands and suggestions and to arrange appropriate solutions. It is entirely normal for trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations to report situations to high-level leaders through their respective organizational setups. There should be no interference in this

process. When cadres of a mass organization are treated unfairly or are even subjected to vengeful attacks because they have expressed or protected the legal rights and interests of the masses, party organizations must step in and correct the wrong practice and even severely punish those persons who try to launch revengeful counterattacks.

Party organizations at all levels must support trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations in participating in harmonizing social contradictions, particularly in handling conflicts among the masses. They must also guide the trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations to promote foresight and initiative in their work; to constantly mix with the masses; to be proficient at finding out and solving problems; to try to solve contradictions in the embryonic stage or at the grass-roots level; and to avoid severe damage caused by an accumulation of contradictions.

Party committees and governments at all levels should support trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations to do substantial work for the masses in a planned way and solve in a down-to-earth manner several questions concerning the vital interests of the masses each year.

Suggestions should be forwarded to the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee for them to further study the question of protecting the rights and interests of staff members, workers, youths, women, and children and to expedite legislation and strengthen legal supervision in this regard.

5. The role of trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations in ideological and political education should be brought into full play.

Party organizations at all levels should guide and help trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations put ideological and political education at an important place and to conduct the following education so as to raise the ideological and political awareness as well as the science and cultural levels of the masses: education in basic Marxist theories, revolutionary traditions, ideals, and morality; education in democracy, the legal system, and discipline; education in our national conditions, the current situation, and policies; and education in science, culture, and technology. Such education is to be carried out in different depths and with specific emphasis on certain points according to the different conditions of the staff members, workers, youths, and women in line with the objective of training new socialist people "with ideals, morality, cultural knowledge, and sense of discipline." According to the Marxist-Leninist theses on trade unions and CYL organizations and the relevant provisions in the party Constitution, trade unions and CYL organizations should become schools for the broad masses of staff members, workers, and youths to learn communism in the course of practice.

In view of the fact that our efforts to uphold the four cardinal principles have not been very persistent and the

bourgeois liberalization trend of thought has spread unchecked over the past few years, it is imperative to carry out among staff members, workers, youths, and women in-depth education on upholding the four cardinal principles, persisting in reform and opening to the outside world, and opposing bourgeois liberalization. They should be made truly aware of this: If we depart from the four cardinal principles, then our country will have no hope, and we will lose the achievements we have made in construction and reform. There should not be even the slightest relaxing of efforts in the struggle against bourgeois liberalization and against international reactionary forces which are wildly attempting to subject our country to "peaceful evolution." Prominent efforts should now be made to develop education in patriotism, socialism, independence, plain living, and hard struggle so as to enhance our national pride, reinforce our confidence in taking the socialist road, and further develop the cause pioneered by the older generation.

Trade unions at all levels should carry out among staff members and workers constant education in the fine traditions of the working class to enhance their sense of responsibility as the masters of our country as well as profound "four professional" education; namely, education in professional responsibility, professional ethics, professional discipline, and professional skills. They should make all-out efforts to improve the quality of the staff and worker ranks. Encouragement and support should be given to the broad masses of staff members and workers to make technical innovations and offer rationalization suggestions. In the present period of improving the economic environment, straightening out the economic order, and deepening the reform, the broad masses of staff members and workers should be so educated that they will understand and make allowances for our country's difficulties; strive to increase production, practice economy, boost revenue, and retrench expenditure; and work ceaselessly to raise economic benefits.

Youth is exactly a critical period for the formation of a world outlook. In conducting education, CYL organizations should combine the requirements for advanced nature and mass character into an organic whole. They should continue to do well in developing such activities as "vying to be shock workers," "learning from Lei Feng and fostering a new work style," and "university students receiving education through practical work in society." In addition, the broad masses of young people should be guided to begin with themselves from now on to make contributions and dedicate their youth to China's prosperity and to temper themselves into qualified successors of the proletarian revolutionary cause in the course of doing practical work.

Women's federations should educate the broad masses of women to "respect themselves, have confidence in themselves, support themselves, and strengthen themselves." They should be encouraged to brace up and march forward and to fully display their wisdom, talent,

and intelligence and play a positive role in the construction and reform cause. With regard to activities sponsored by women's federations such as the "8 March" red banner contests, the record-setting and appraisal campaign for "five good" families in urban and rural areas, and the activities to "acquire education, learn techniques, and compete for achievements and contributions" among rural women, experience should continue to be summed up, and the activities should be carried on with perseverance. Family planning and industriousness and thrift in building up the country and running homes should be regarded as important aspects of ideological education, and serious efforts should be made to put them into practice.

Party organizations at all levels must guide the trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations to vigorously promote socialist and communist morality and social practices; to energetically launch activities to change existing customs and habits; and to resolutely struggle against decadent ideas and ugly phenomena. As there are still many illiterates and semi-illiterates in China's rural areas, the CYL organizations and women's federations should coordinate with relevant departments in mobilizing and organizing the masses to participate in study programs in order to help them master scientific knowledge and labor production skills.

Party organizations at all levels must help the trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations formulate practical plans for political and ideological education; make good use of their existing means of propaganda and education and their mass political and ideological work teams; and launch various forms of propaganda and education activities.

Trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations must earnestly run their newspapers, magazines, and publishing undertakings well; uphold the principle of party spirit; adhere to the principle of relying mainly on propaganda through positive example; earnestly carry out the party's line, principles, and policies; and maintain a high degree of political unity with the party Central Committee.

6. It is necessary to bring into play the role of trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations in democratic participation and democratic supervision in the management of state and social affairs.

Trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations should serve as democratic channels through which the masses can take part in and discuss state affairs in an organized and disciplined way and under leadership. Governments at all levels should gradually establish and improve the system of democratic participation in government work by trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations. The following tasks should be accomplished under the present situation: 1) When the government and its relevant departments study and formulate economic and social development plans or draw up education, labor, wage, social security, price, housing, as well as other major policies and measures

involving the vital interests of staff members, workers, youths, and women, representatives of trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations of equal rank should participate in the process. Decisions should be made after listening to their opinions. 2) Wage, price, and other special organs involved with the vital interests of staff members and workers set up by governments at various levels should employ trade union representatives to participate in their work as official members. Other special organs involved with the vital interests of the masses set up by governments at various levels should, in accordance with the circumstances, employ trade union, CYL, and women's federation representatives to take part in their work as official members. 3) In handling some major problems involving the vital interests of the masses, governments at all levels or relevant government departments and trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations of equal rank may issue documents separately or jointly. 4) Governments at all levels may assign a responsible person to strengthen their ties with trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations and to help them solve some specific problems. 5) People's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the central government, as well as large and medium-sized cities may hold regular or nonregular forums or joint meetings with the trade unions of equal rank to inform them of government policies, laws, statutes, and important work plans and to study solutions to some problems concerning staff members and workers reflected by trade unions.

Governments at all levels must support trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations in fully playing their role of democratic supervision; constantly listen to their suggestions and proposals for improving government work; earnestly handle their reports concerning the violation of laws and discipline by government organs and their functionaries, their abuse of power to seek personal gains, and their bureaucratic conduct; and invite trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations to participate in the investigation of economic cases and other relevant cases. Governments at all levels must continue to guide and support the social supervisory teams and organizations jointly set up in recent years by trade unions, CYL organizations, women's federations, the government, and other social organizations in order to bring their positive role into full play.

7. It is necessary to intensify the activities of basic-level trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations.

Most of the masses having ties with trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations are in the grass-roots units. Party committees must direct the trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations to focus their work on the grass-roots units, to foster the idea of serving the grass-roots units and the masses, and to strive to enliven the work of their grass-roots organizations. The vitality of grass-roots trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations should be made

an important criterion for examining and evaluating trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations.

Party organizations of various units at the grass-roots level should exercise leadership over the work of trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations of their respective units. Party committees should periodically discuss major problems of the trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations in their work, support them in carrying out their work independently, and coordinate their relations with administrative organizations. The trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations at the grass-roots level should take the initiative to report important situations of their work to party organizations at the grass-roots level. The administrative organizations at the grass-roots level should support related trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations in carrying out their work independently. The trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations at the grass-roots level should support and respect administrative leading members in exercising their functions and powers in accordance with the law and should mobilize staff members, workers, youths, and women to work hard in order to fulfill production and other tasks. In an enterprise, the plant director (manager) should support the work of trade union representatives and protect the interests of staff members and workers. He should organize staff members and workers to take part in democratic management and democratic supervision of the enterprise. The trade union, the CYL organization, and the trade union committee of female staff members and workers, which represents the women's federation, can all take part in the enterprise managing committee to reflect the interests of each group. The trade union committee of an enterprise is also the working organization of the congress of staff members and workers of an enterprise. It shares important responsibilities in the democratic management of an enterprise, and therefore, it must give full play to its role.

Trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations should establish a system of strict evaluation of the work of their respective organizations at the grass-roots level. Toward those inept organizations at the grass-roots level, it is necessary to adopt effective measures to straighten them out and improve their outlook within a certain period.

8. It is necessary to strengthen the ranks of cadres of trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations.

Guiding and assisting trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations in establishing ranks of cadres who can adhere to the "one center and two basic points," have enthusiasm in carrying out mass work, are familiar with their respective professions, and are trusted by the masses will be an important task for party committees at various levels.

Local party committees at various levels should, according to the principle of "making the contingent of cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and professionally more competent," help trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations at the same level select cadres and form their leading groups. We should strengthen the building of leading groups of trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations. Members of leading groups at various levels should seriously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought; resolutely implement the party's line, principles, and policies; observe discipline; adhere to the system of democratic centralism; and serve the people wholeheartedly. The members of a leading group should strengthen unity, respect each other, be modest, help each other, and work with concerted efforts in order to do a good job. A mass democratic evaluation system should be established to evaluate the members of a leading group.

It is necessary to do a good job in the exchange and training of cadres for trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations in a planned way. It is necessary to help those organizations run well the existing institutes and schools for cadres and strengthen on-the-job training for cadres. Trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations should become important bases for training and providing cadres. In particular, it is necessary to attach importance to providing outstanding young cadres and female cadres for various units.

It is necessary to show concern for the thoughts, work, and living conditions of cadres of trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations and actively help them solve their difficulties and problems. Those cadres of trade unions, CYL organization, and women's federations who have worked hard and made outstanding achievements should be encouraged. The political treatment and remuneration for cadres of trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations should be based on the stipulations of related regulations.

[Issued by] CPC Central Committee, 21 December 1989

CPC Asks Democratic Parties To Offer Advice

HK3101025590 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO
in Chinese 31 Jan 90 p 1

[Special Dispatch: "CPC Puts Forward Concrete Views on Inviting Democratic Parties To Discuss and Participate in Government Work"]

[Text] Beijing, 30 Jan—The CPC central leadership will soon publish a document entitled "Opinion on Upholding and Improving the System for Multi-party Cooperation and Political Consultation Under the Leadership of the CPC." This document has been issued to lower-level organizations for soliciting opinions.

The CPC document pointed out that the system for multi-party cooperation and political consultation under the leadership of the CPC is a basic political system in China. It is fundamentally different from the multi-party system or the two-party system in the Western countries, and is also different from the one-party system in some socialist countries. It is a creation based on the combination of Marxism-Leninism and China's revolution and construction, and is a socialist party system suited to China's national conditions.

The document said: China is a socialist country under the people's democratic dictatorship. The CPC is a ruling party. Various democratic parties are the political alliances which maintain the ties with parts of the socialist laborers and some patriots who support socialism. They accept the leadership of the CPC and fully cooperate with the CPC. They are close allies of the CPC in making joint efforts for building socialism, and they are parties participating in government. The document stressed that the multi-party cooperation system in China must adhere to the leadership of the CPC and must follow the four cardinal principles. This is the political foundation for the cooperation between the CPC and the democratic parties. The CPC exercise political leadership over the democratic parties. That is, the CPC gives guidance to various democratic parties in matters of political principles, political orientation, and major policies.

The document stipulated the principles for the participation of the democratic parties in government and for their supervisory role. This includes the following basic points: The democratic parties will participate in the state power, will participate in the management of state affairs, will participate in the formulation and execution of state principles, policies, laws, and regulations. The general principle for the supervisory role of the democratic parties is: On the basis of the four cardinal principles, democracy is carried forward, the free airing of views is encouraged, the democratic parties and people without any party affiliation are encouraged to put forward opinions and proposals on and to criticize the policies of the state and the party and the concrete work of the state and the party without reserve and to insist on correct opinions.

The document also put forward concrete proposals on five issues, namely, strengthening cooperation and consultation between the CPC and the democratic parties, giving further play to the role of members of the democratic parties and people without party affiliation in the people's congresses, nominating members of the democratic parties and people without party affiliation to various government offices and leading posts in the judicial organs at various levels, giving play to the role of the democratic parties in the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and supporting the organizational development and consolidation of the democratic parties.

Yang Shangkun Meets Army, Police Officers

OW3001235490 Beijing XINHUA in English
1615 GMT 30 Jan 90

[Text] Shanghai, January 30 (XINHUA)—Yang Shangkun, state president and first vice-chairman of the Military Commission of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, today met with commanders of the People's Liberation Army (PLA) and the People's Armed Police units stationed here.

Yang told them that ever since its founding, the PLA has been an armed force of the people under the absolute leadership of the Chinese Communist Party. "The People's Army must be forever loyal to the party, the people and the socialist motherland," he said.

With the support of the people of the whole nation, he said, the PLA has overthrown the three big mountains of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism. Since the founding of New China, it has made immortal deeds in resisting foreign invasion and subversion and safeguarding the People's Republic and socialist construction.

"In between spring and summer last year, we won a great victory in checking the turmoil and quelling the counter-revolutionary rebellion in Beijing," he said. "Apart from the correct decision made by the party Central Committee and the support of the people, the PLA's heroic struggle was an important factor for the victory."

This morning, Yang visited a model company of the PLA and viewed the military drilling of a regiment of PLA Snanghai garrison.

Yang Shangkun Visits Beijing Neighbors

OW2801124590 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1504 GMT 27 Jan 90

["Newsletter" by XINHUA reporter Huang Zhimin (7806 2535 2404) and trainee Zhang Shukuang (1728 2562 0342): "President Yang and His Old Neighbors"]

[Text] Beijing, 27 Jan (XINHUA)—On the 28th day of the 12th month of the lunar year, the temperature in Beijing dipped to minus 3 degrees centigrade. But somehow the air of spring has already filled a house on an ordinary street in Beijing. On that day, several old ladies who live on the street were the guests at the home of President Yang Shangkun.

The day before his departure from Beijing to Shanghai, President Yang asked his family members and his secretary to invite elderly neighbors to his house. He also asked them to wish his neighbors a happy new year on his behalf.

Su Hui, an old woman who is head of the neighborhood committee, said: "Our country is very big and President Yang is very busy. However, when major festivals come, he always remembers us ordinary folks."

"You are right. He sent us rice the other day," another old lady added.

Zhao Fengge, an old woman who is responsible for security on the neighborhood committee, became excited when relating stories about President Yang's concern for his neighbors. She said: "I am only a simple rural woman. I never thought that I could often sit and have talks with President Yang. Old Lady Zhao related an unforgettable event.

It was at 0900 on 30 September last year when President Yang suddenly appeared at the communal compound where Old Lady Zhao lives. People came in flocks when they heard the news of President Yang's visit. President Yang was all smiles. He shook hands with the old neighbors one by one. With a sense of humor he said: "Every day I can see you all from the car, but you can not see me. Today I want to let the old neighbors have a good look at me."

President Yang sat on a folding stool and talked with neighbors sitting near him. Yang asked: "Who is the oldest senior citizen here?" "It is me. I am 83 years old this year. I have been involved with the neighborhood committee work since 1950," Old Lady Ma Yuwen said. President Yang firmly held the hands of the old lady and said: "Oh, it has been almost 40 years. It's unbelievable."

President Yang walked into the room of Old Lady Zhao Fengge and took Feng Lin, her 5-year old granddaughter, in his arms and said: "Kiss your uncle." Little Feng Lin kissed Uncle Yang. She sat on his knees. President Yang asked Old Lady Zhao again: "How many children do you have?"

Old Lady Zhao replied: "Three daughters and two sons."

President Yang asked: "Where do they work?"

Feng Xinyan, the eldest son who happened to be in the house, said: "At the Ministry of Communications." "I also work at the Ministry of Communications, the youngest daughter added.

President Yang looked at the disrepaired roof and said: "In which dynasty was this house built? Have you ever checked the history of your house?"

Feng Xinyan said: "Never."

Rising from his seat, President Yang said: "This house needs repair."

Old Lady Zhao said: "We will fix it after the Spring Festival."

When President Yang emerged from the small house, someone suggested a group photo. President Yang sat on another folding stool and took little Feng Lin and another child in his arms. When everyone was ready for the photo, President Yang suddenly turned his head and asked: "Where is Director Zhao?" Old Lady Zhao Fengge rushed to join the group. President Yang said to

her: "You are the director. I was a director before (referring to being the director of the General Office of the CPC Central Committee). Let's sit and take a photo together."

"You are a big director. I am just a small director." No sooner had the voice of Old Lady Zhao died down, than roaring laughter burst out among the people at the scene.

It is still very cold. However, neighbors who were guests of honor in the house of President Yang cherish the memory.

Song Ping Visits Nuclear Power Institute

*OW2801185990 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1431 GMT 24 Jan 90*

[By correspondent Ma Xuquan (7456 2700 3123) and reporter Zhang Baorui (1728 1405 3843)]

[Text] Beijing, 24 Jan (XINHUA)—Song Ping, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, visited the Nuclear Power Technical Institute of Qinghua University in Beijing's Changping County this morning. With high spirits, he viewed the accomplishments of this institute's scientific research and expressed his cordial greetings to all faculty members.

Wang Dazhong, director of the institute, briefed Comrade Song Ping on the achievements made by the institute as a result of its keeping to the socialist orientation and supporting the reform and opening to the outside world, as well as the condition of a 5-megawatt low temperature nuclear reactor. This is the first pressure shell-type nuclear reactor with permanent safety features that has been put into operation in the world. It became fully operational on 16 December of last year. It now provides heat for the buildings of the institute.

Song Ping expressed his warm congratulations on the outstanding results achieved by the Nuclear Power Technical Institute of Qinghua University and firmly approved of the faculty members' self-reliance, hard work, and scientific pursuit.

Wang Fang Reiterates Armed Police Duties

*HK3101030190 Beijing RENMIN GONGAN BAO
in Chinese 5 Jan 90 p 1*

[Report by Qiao Jianzhong (0829 1696 0112): "Step Up Political Building To Ensure That the People's Armed Police Force Will Be Always Politically Qualified—Wang Fang Speaks at the Closing Session of the Enlarged Meeting of the People's Armed Police Force Party Committee"]

[Text] A six-day enlarged meeting of the People's Armed Police Force party committee ended on 30 December 1989 in Beijing. Wang Fang, state councillor, minister of public security, and first political commissar of the People's Armed Police Force spoke at the meeting.

When looking back at the work of the People's Armed Police Force in 1989, Wang Fang said: The Armed Police Force scored very good results in all respects. It withstood stern tests. In the struggle to stop the turmoil and riot, and to quell the counterrevolutionary rebellion, the Armed Police Force gained merits for the party, the state and the people. Party committees at all levels in the Armed Police Force and all the officers and soldiers have resolutely supported the correct policy decisions of the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission. They have obeyed commands and taken a firm and clear-cut stand. They have been brave and indomitable, and have shouldered heavy responsibilities. They have demonstrated high political awareness, fine qualities of military service, strict discipline, and an unyielding character. They have won the commendation of leaders of the party, government, the Army, and the masses.

When talking on the duties of the Armed Police Force, Wang Fang pointed out: The Armed Police Force should prepare for contingencies of any kind. In the face of a complicated situation, party committees at all levels must be sober-minded, do a solid job, maintain the high stability of their corps, and accomplish their tasks according to the policy decisions of their superiors.

Comrade Wang Fang stressed: Upholding the party's absolute leadership is the fine tradition of our Armed Police Force and is its fundamental principle. We must strengthen the political building of the Armed Police Force and make it always qualified politically. The Armed Police Force must always remember the high sense of responsibility for history. It must stand by the side of the party, the state and the people in all complicated environments, political storms, and difficulties. It should remember its aim, carry out its duties, and maintain its political qualities. As for the building of the leading groups in the Armed Police Force, they should follow the "study, solidarity, honesty and truth seeking" demand made by Yang Baibing, secretary general of the Central Military Commission, for its recruitment, solidarity and honesty upholding.

Comrade Wang Fang urged commanding officers of the Armed Police Force to rally closer around the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the nucleus in this new year, to be humble and watchful, and make added efforts to finish all work. He also called on them to improve their combat effectiveness and make greater contributions to the safeguarding of the party, the people's democratic dictatorship, and the socialist system.

Energy Minister Visits Inner Mongolia Power Plant

SK3101015590 Hohhot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Jan 90

[Text] On the lunar New Year's Day, Huang Yicheng, minister of energy resources, and his party went to the Fengzhen Power Plant to extend New Year greetings to cadres and workers as well as their families.

Huang Yicheng visited [words indistinct] of (Zhu Dazhong), deputy chief engineer of the power plant. He said: We have come to say happy New Year to you. You are meritorious workers.

Huang Yicheng then sat down to cordially talk with (Zhu Dazhong). When hearing that (Zhu Dazhong) is a technical personnel who came to Inner Mongolia in 1955 to support the border construction, Huang Yicheng said to (Zhao Fuzhi), director of the power plant, who was present: You must do a good job in rear service. Only when the conditions here are improved can you keep and attract personnel.

Huang Yicheng and his party also visited the workers on duty at the [words indistinct] rooms to extend New Year greetings to them, and express (?respect) to them for working during the festival.

Minister Huang Yicheng offered specific opinions on the work of the Fengzhen Power Plant.

Shandong, Ningxia, Fujian Leaders Visit Masses

OW3101045290 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1626 GMT 30 Jan 90

[Text] Beijing, 30 Jan (XINHUA)—Jiang Chunyun, secretary of the Shandong Provincial Party Committee; Huang Huang, secretary of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional Party Committee; and Chen Guangyi, secretary of the Fujian Provincial Party Committee, visited local armed policemen and minority nationalities during the Spring Festival and celebrated the festival together with them.

On 27 January, Jiang Chunyun, secretary of the Shandong Provincial Party Committee, called on the cadres and fighters of a mobile detachment of the provincial armed police corps, visited their dormitories, inquired about their livelihood, and had a cordial conversation with them.

On the second day of the New Year, Huang Huang, who assumed office as secretary of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional Party Committee only 20 days earlier, visited relocation zones in Diaozhuang, Lucaowa, Yongning County, and celebrated the New Year with people of the Hui nationality. In high spirits, Huang Huang visited the small, old house in which Yan Zhenhua, a peasant of Hui nationality, lived for several years when he first moved into the zone, as well as Yan Zhenhua's new, bright, spacious three-room house that was built last year. Huang Huang said: "I hope that all of you will have a house like this."

On 27 and 28 January, Chen Guangyi, secretary of the Fujian Provincial Party Committee, and Fuzhou Mayor Hong Yongshi, braving the chill weather following a rainfall and trudging along the muddy road, visited the three remote mountain villages of Qibu, Huokou, and Xilan in Luoyuan County, where people of the She nationality live in compact communities, and paid a

New Year call to the masses. They also visited a dozen or so impoverished families and discussed with county and village cadres ways to help these families solve their production and livelihood problems.

Qiao Shi Visits Guangdong Province

Attends Party

HK2601093290 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial
Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 26 Jan 90

[Excerpts] The CPC Guangdong Provincial Committee, the Guangdong Provincial People's Government and the Guangzhou Military Region jointly held an evening party for the army and people of the Guangzhou area at the Provincial Party Committee Auditorium last night to celebrate the Spring Festival. [passage omitted]

Accompanied by provincial leaders Lin Ruo and Ye Xuanping and Guangzhou Military Region leaders Zhang Zhongxian and Zhang Wannian, at about 1915, Qiao Shi and Li Ruihuan, members of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau, arrived at the site of the evening party to usher in the first Spring Festival of the 1990's together with representatives of all circles of Guangdong Province and Guangzhou City.

Before the beginning of the evening party, Comrades Qiao Shi and Li Ruihuan met with party, government and military leaders and some elder comrades of our province present at the evening party. Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Qiao Shi said: [Begin recording] "Comrades, please allow me first to say happy New Year, in the name of the Party Central Committee and the State Council, to all comrades present and through you to the people of all circles of Guangdong Province. During my present visit to Guangdong, I have not been to many areas of the province but I have visited a few poor counties. Oh, I have also been to Foshan. My impression is that Guangdong has achieved much in all fields of its work. Today I came specially to say happy New Year, wishing all of you good health and your families every happiness." [end recording]

Comrade Li Ruihuan said: [Begin recording] This is the first time I have spent the Spring Festival away from my native place. I am now very excited to be able to ring in the Spring Festival together with comrades from different walks of life of Guangdong. Our country, including Guangdong, experienced an unusual period in the past year. Guangdong Province stood a test in different areas of its work in the past year and achieved much progress. I congratulate your successes. I wish Guangdong greater success in the new year, and wish all comrades of Guangdong good health and your families every happiness. Comrades, let's rally around the Party Central Committee to do our work better." [end recording] [passage omitted]

Also present at the evening party were Xiao Ke, member of the Central Advisory Commission Standing Committee; Liu Ningyi, a former member of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission Standing Committee; You Taizhong, second secretary of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Central Military Commission; Ren Zhongyi, Liu Tianfu, Liu Zhuanglian and Zeng Sheng, members of the Central Advisory Commission staying in Guangzhou; Liang Lingguang, member of the National People's Congress Standing Committee staying in Guangzhou; Wang Kuang and (Zhang Boquan), members of the National Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Committee Standing Committee. [passage omitted]

Inspection Tour

OW2901155290 Beijing XINHUA in English
1517 GMT 29 Jan 90

[Text] Guangzhou, January 29 (XINHUA)—Qiao Shi, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee made an inspection tour of the economically underdeveloped counties of Conghua and Fogang and the economically developed Shunde County and Foshan City in south China's Guangdong Province from January 19 to 28.

During the tour, Qiao pointed out that Guangdong's economically underdeveloped hilly areas have made great progress in economic development since the policy of reform and opening to the outside world was adopted. Now that the party's policy has not changed, it is possible for economically underdeveloped hilly areas to get out of backwardness if people there made more efforts, he said.

Qiao Shi called on cadres and people of local state and rural enterprises and local rural organizations, and farmers' families, and talked with grass-roots cadres, workers and farmers. He showed great concern to production and farmers' life in the economically underdeveloped hilly areas.

In Conghia and Fogang, Qiao went to remote villages and called on farmers there. At Xiaokeng village in Conghua, he inspected the orchards of Liu Woguang, who has since 1985 contracted 40 hectares of barren hills for afforestation.

At Shuinan village also in Conghua, Qiao Shi called on the secretary of the village's party branch and farmers there. He inspected the village's afforestation project. The village has greened all its 350 barren hills of 990 hectares in three years and built 300 orchards, thus having initially changed its backward conditions.

Qiao Shi pointed out that planting trees on barren hills is not just a question of greening. It is more important that it is a way for farmers to become well-off, he said.

During his inspection tour of Guangdong, Qiao Shi also listened to reports by local officials. He pointed out that in the past years, Guangdong's development has been

not bad. This shows that the party's basic line of "one focus and two basic points" (referring to the central task of economic construction and the adherence to the four cardinal principles on the one hand and the reform and opening to the outside world on the other) is quite correct.

He said the on-going economic rectification aims to better implement the policy of reform and opening to the outside world.

Visit Analyzed

HK3101011990 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 31 Jan 90 p 6

[By Terry Cheng]

[Text] The number of senior party leaders who visited Guangdong during the Lunar New Year holiday appeared to underline the importance the central authorities attach to the southern province.

There were various reasons why the leaders travelled to Guangdong, but a major purpose was to reassure the people that the policies of reform and opening to the outside would not change, according to analysts.

Among the leaders were Mr Qiao Shi and Mr Li Ruihuan—members of the Standing Committee of the party Politburo who are in charge of public security and ideological affairs respectively.

Others included Mr Wang Zhen, vice-president, Mr Li Tieying, minister of the State Education Commission; General Yu Qiuli, Mr Rong Yiren and Mr Xi Zhongxun, all vice-chairmen of the National People's Congress; and Mr Wang Shoudao and Mr Zhang Jinfu of the party Central Advisory Commission.

According to official reports, the leaders visited Guangzhou, the special economic zones of Zhuhai and Shenzhen, and Hainan Province.

Over the New Year, elderly leaders have often escaped the chills in the north and visited warmer, prosperous cities like Guangzhou and Shanghai.

They have also used the occasion to inspect work, update information about the region and cement personal ties.

Analysts said the exceptionally large number of party leaders making the trip this year might be an effort to calm widespread fears in the province, and Hong Kong, over Beijing's policies for the province during the present austerity drive.

It was understood that the Beijing leaders might have also used the visit to discuss a personnel shuffle in Guangdong.

Speculation has been rife that the province's governor Mr Ye Xuanping would be called to serve as a vice-premier of the State Council in Beijing.

As any changes would take place in March and April at the annual session of the National People's Congress, it would be necessary to start negotiations now, analysts said.

Mr Qiao's visit was by far the most extensively covered.

The Xinhua news agency said Mr Qiao made many trips around Guangdong.

From January 19 to 28, he made an inspection tour of the economically poor counties of Conghua and Fogang and the more prosperous Shunde county and Foshan city.

During his tour, Mr Qiao affirmed the achievements of Guangdong, and praised the province's development.

"This shows that the party's basic line of 'one focus and two basic points' (referring to the central task of economic construction while remaining committed to the four cardinal principles and the reform and open door policies) is quite well," he said.

He reiterated the ongoing campaign to improve the reform and open door policies.

During the tour, Mr Qiao pointed out that Guangdong's poor hilly areas had made great economic progress since the policies were adopted.

He said that as the party's policies would not change it was possible for such areas to become even more prosperous if the people were prepared to make a greater effort.

Analysts said that this reassurance on economic policies, coming from a hardline leader such as Mr Qiao, would carry great weight in Guangdong and help ease fears that the reforms would be curtailed.

Law University President Faces Expulsion

HK3101012390 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 31 Jan 90 p 6

[Text] Beijing— Authorities were preparing to replace the president of one of China's leading law schools for being overly sympathetic to his students during last spring's protest movement, sources said yesterday.

Mr Jiang Ping, the liberal president of China Politics and Law University in Beijing, had originally expressed a wish to leave his post last summer but was persuaded not to by students.

Sources said conservative ideologues were critical of Mr Jiang for being too lenient with many students who demonstrated in last spring's protests.

The university, one of five law schools formed in the 1950s under the Ministry of Justice, played a leading role in the student-led pro-democracy movement.

At the height of the protests, young teachers from the university staged a hunger strike in front of Zhongnanhai, the vast housing compound for top Chinese leaders.

The students said they held Mr Jiang in high regard for trying to protect them during continuing investigations into the protests.

Mr Jiang, a member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, China's parliament, also co-chairs the congress's Legislative Affairs Commission and has spoken out in favour of legal reform.

Two days before the army's bloody June 4 crackdown on pro-democracy protesters, Mr Jiang, 60, published an article in the state-run LEGAL DAILY newspaper calling for a review of the concept of "counter-revolutionary" crimes.

Tantamount to treason, charges of counter-revolution are punishable in China by life imprisonment or even death. The term has reappeared with a vengeance since last June.

After the military crackdown, the Ministry of Public Security issued a public arrest warrant for 21 university students accused of being ringleaders of a "counter-revolutionary" organisation.

At least eight of the students were arrested and remain incarcerated in Beijing's northern Qincheng Prison, but one of two Politics and Law students on the list, Zhang Zhiqing, is said by classmates to have escaped to the West with his wife.

Several young teachers from Politics and Law were arrested for taking part in the protests and some formerly active students still undergo occasional police interrogations.

Students at Politics and Law said they suspected Mr Jiang would be replaced after he gave a speech at the university recently urging them to "keep cool heads".

"The university knows that we all support Jiang for sympathising with us, and that if he goes we might act up," said a graduate student.

Mr Sun Guohua, an ideological conservative from nearby People's University, was rumoured to be Mr Jiang's replacement, but sources said recently that Sun will not be appointed to the post.

Mr Jiang, a Communist Party member educated in Moscow, was branded a "rightist" in 1957 and spent two years in a labour camp, where he lost a leg.

He was fully rehabilitated in 1979 and in 1984 was appointed the president of China Politics and Law University.

Mr Jiang is expected to be replaced soon, probably during the New Year academic break to avoid provoking unrest.

Stricter Demands for Conscription Candidates

HK3001022390 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
20 Jan 90 p 3

[Report by Guo Jia (6753 0357) and Yu Baoyue (0060 0202 2588): "Spring Conscription Work To Begin Soon in Beijing"]

[Text] Beijing—This reporter learned from the Beijing mobilization meeting on spring conscription work in 1990 held a few days ago that Beijing's conscription work for this year will begin on 10 February in an all-round way. The candidates will have to meet stricter demands.

The meeting emphasized that all levels of the party and government should pay great attention to conscription work in order to ensure the quality of recruits. It is necessary to implement the "three-level combined examination system," that is, the units concerned at the grass-roots level carry out the initial examination, the units at the township (village) level the second-round examination, and the units at the prefectural or county level the final examination. This is designed so that after repeated examinations, the best young candidates, who are politically reliable, in good health, and high in the scale of civilization, are selected, and lawless elements who took part in the turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebellion and engaged in beating, smashing, looting, burning, and killing, or those who nurse grievances against the socialist system are excluded.

State Councillor and Beijing Mayor Chen Xitong attended the meeting and gave a speech.

Commentator Criticizes Cadre Work Style

HK3101093090 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO
in Chinese 15 Jan 90 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Work Steadily and Make Solid Progress"]

[Text] The 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and the enlarged meeting of the Central Military Commission that were held recently laid down work tasks, policies, and requirements for the Army in the military, political, logistics, national defense scientific research, and production fields for a certain time to come. Now we should ensure the fulfillment of these tasks through doing solid work and making concerted efforts.

We stress the need to do solid work, because this is an important guarantee for the fulfillment of all tasks, but some comrades in some units have not cultivated a style of doing solid work. This is reflected in the following facts:

Their "basic work procedures" only included holding meetings and relaying documents. Meetings were held from the upper level down to every lower level to discuss the same issues, and documents with the same contents

were issued by leaders at every level to their subordinates. So what they did was merely to issue general calls in words, in papers, and at meetings, but no concrete action was really taken.

Work teams were sent out one after another to the subordinate units when an order was issued by the superiors, but they returned immediately after the wind stopped blowing. The work teams did not make serious investigations and studies and did not actually solve the problems before they left.

Some comrades were keen to seek fame by achieving quick results. They exaggerated the achievements in their work reports and did not hesitate to fabricate false stories and figures. They used to think that "we do not care if the subordinates are discontented, and we just fear that the superiors pay no attention to us." So they were ready to do whatever enabled them to become well-known, but they did little solid work in consolidating and improving the troops. As a result, their "work experience" might often be covered by newspapers, but their actual work results were getting poorer and poorer and accidents occurred more and more frequently.

Some units merely sought superficial results and were keen on putting on window-dressing shows. Shortly after an instruction was issued by the upper-level organ, they sent telegrams to report on the implementation of the instruction and gave an extravagant account of their "measures" for implementing the instruction. As a matter of fact, the "measures" only played a window-dressing role and were seldom really put into practice. They unfolded "activities" one after another and laid down countless "measures," and their subordinates were simply at a loss as to what to do.

Some units arranged too many inspections and examinations, and the subordinate units found it hard to cope with them. However, in order to contend for a good ranking, they spared no expense to redecorate the guest houses with new sofas and carpets. A large amount of public money and a large quantity of manpower were used to buy honor. This only added to the window-dressing practice of seeking false fame.

The perfunctory style of work and the buck-passing practice existed in many units. If a matter was related to several departments, they would tend to pass the buck to each other. When some work teams were told of the problems among the troops, they promised to "solve the problems as soon as possible;" but after the work teams returned to the leading organs, no action was taken at all.

Some people used to conceal faults and gloss over wrongdoings. They liked to report only the good news and hold back unpleasant information. They liked to listen to good news and were apt to lose temper when listening to unpleasant news. If accidents occurred, they tried by every possible means to lessen the seriousness of the accidents and to attribute the accidents to some objective factors. Sometimes, they even concealed the accidents.

Among the above-mentioned cases, there were some extreme ones of resorting to groundless fabrications and telling sheer lies, although the number of such extreme cases was not large. All these problems showed that many units were still prone to boasting and exaggeration and the bureaucratic and superficial style of work still existed widely in the military units. In recent years, the leading comrades of the party Central Committee and the Central Military Commission seriously criticized such boastful and superficial style of work almost at every meeting, but some people still turned a deaf ear to this problem. This phenomenon must now evoke our serious attention!

The harmfulness of the ritualistic, superficial, and window-dressing practice is known to all. In the Army, such evil style of work is even more harmful. The Army must be ready to fight a war at any time and to carry out urgent, difficult, dangerous, and arduous tasks. This determines that our routine work must always be favorable to the enhancement of the combat effectiveness of the troops. The combat effectiveness is something solid and substantial which can never be fabricated and exaggerated. The combat effectiveness is composed of such factors as the firm leadership of the party, the high political consciousness of the troops, their good mastery of combat skills and tactical know-how, their tenacious fighting spirit, the high sense of discipline, close unity between officers and men, and so on. Can a unit acquire these factors without making any painstaking effort but just through some stopgap window-dressing practice? As leaders of a military unit, you are entrusted by the party and people with a contingent of troops or a department, so you must always bear in mind the responsibilities that you are shouldering, cherish a strong sense of responsibility to do solid and down-to-earth work. You should work creatively, vigorously, and aggressively. However, such creativity and work enthusiasm must be strictly in keeping with the objective laws that govern the development of things, and only thus can the best results be achieved. The window-dressing practice will not achieve any solid result, and those who are keen on a window-dressing practice will eventually come to grief as they do not follow the objective laws. On the issue of enhancing the combat effectiveness of the troops, there is no "shortcut." The ritualistic practice, which seems rather lively on the surface, will achieve no solid result. What we need to is make careful, painstaking, consistent, and solid efforts to lay a good foundation in every unit and in every combat company through actually solving one problem after another in a thoroughgoing and down-to-earth manner.

The style of work is always closely linked with the style of thinking. Some comrades are keen on superficial and spurious practice, because they in fact try to seek selfish benefit through putting on some false show. Therefore, the key lies in overcoming the selfish thinking. First, we should strengthen ideological education and let all people know that a basic requirement for a Communist Party member and a military cadre is to actually follow

the principle of being honest and faithful toward the party and the people, being aboveboard, acting and thinking in one and the same way, always telling the truth, doing solid work, and seeking solid results in their work. Only thus can he or she accomplish something. If one only has interest in one's own fame and selfish benefit, one will not be entitled to be a "communist party member." For comrades who have been tainted with an unhealthy style and still lack basic awareness, we should patiently and thoroughly tell them about this and urge them to mend their way. For those who still turn a deaf ear to this and still knowingly keep the bad style of work to a serious degree, they must not be let off and must be disciplined so as to warn these people and educate the troops.

Examination System for Secondary Schools Planned

HK3001005890 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
29 Jan 90 p 2

[By staff reporter Zhang Lin]

[Text] China's 17,000-plus senior high schools will introduce within three years a new approach to evaluating the academic performance of their graduates. Under the new system, the students will have to take exams covering every course they have studied during their three years in high school, CHINA DAILY learned from the Test Management Centre with the State Education Commission.

The reform in high school graduation exams is aimed at gradually setting up a scientific standard and improving the quality of high school education, an official from the Centre told CHINA DAILY.

In recent years, there has existed a de facto practice of evaluating the quality of a high school and its graduates in China which has hampered the normal function of basic education, the official said.

The main problem is that undue emphasis is often placed on the proportion of students entering schools of higher education at the expense of the overall development of teaching students employable skills.

Thus the target of the entire high school education has centred on passing college entrance exams, while a high school graduate who wants to apply for a science major would not take courses in history and geography and those choosing fine arts as a major would not take science courses.

And the attention of some schools and teachers is mainly paid to the brightest students—the ones who might pass the national college entrance examinations and bring fame to the schools.

Under the new evaluation system, high school graduates who pass the universal graduation tests, usually given at

the provincial level, will receive a diploma certifying that they are qualified high school graduates, whether they take further studies or not.

Need for Education in Class Struggle Emphasized

HK3101045990 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO
in Chinese 28 Dec 89 p 3

[Article by Fan Yinhua (5400 0603 5478) and Wang Shunchuan (3769 7311 5307): "Education in Class Struggle Should Not Be Relaxed"]

[Text] With the elimination of the exploiting class, class struggle has ceased to be the principal contradiction in our country. But because of some domestic factors and international influence, class struggle to some extent will continue for a long time and may intensify under certain conditions. Though we have in time studied the distinctive features of class struggle under the new situation, we have to face the reality that education in class struggle is a weak link in our political education, which accounts for some comrades' blunted awareness of class struggle.

Relaxation or neglect of education in class struggle is largely due to the fact that some people have drawn the wrong lesson from past experience and shifted from the extreme of "taking class struggle as the key link" to the other extreme of believing in the non-existence of class struggle. They do see that the exploiting class has been annihilated, that the labels of "landlord" and "rich peasant" have been removed from their bearers and the disgraced rightists rehabilitated, that mainland-Taiwan relations have thawed and sovereignty over Hong Kong is returning to China soon, and that some economic exchange has been going on between China and such Western countries as the United States. But they do not understand that the pernicious influence of the exploiting class in politics, economy, and culture is still poisoning the ideological aspect of our life, that hostile elements of all kinds are still there in society, that a small handful of people are still conducting infiltration and sabotage on the mainland through various channels, and that some Western countries headed by the United States are viciously attempting "peaceful evolution" in China. It is therefore evident that lack of awareness of class struggle is the ideological cause for the relaxation of education in class struggle.

The counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing has taught us a good lesson that class struggle in our country not only exists but is also subject to intensification under certain conditions. Therefore, we should not forget about class struggle or disregard the approach of class analysis, nor can we relax theoretical education in class struggle. We should make it clear to officers and soldiers that the current class struggle centers around the issue of whether or not the four cardinal principles should be upheld. The die-hards for bourgeois liberalization provoked the turmoil and orchestrated the rebellion in the hope of eventually overturning the communist rule and the socialist system. We may say that to uphold or to oppose

the four cardinal principles is the focus of current class struggle. We must adhere to the four cardinal principles despite all difficulty. We should also remind our officers and soldiers that although peace and development have come to lead the historical trend in the world today, the fierce rivalry and struggle between the two systems of socialism and capitalism have not ended. The United States and its Western allies have not given up their attempt to subvert the socialist system; they have only started on a new strategy of "peaceful evolution". They proudly speak of waging "a war without gunpowder smoke" and depend, to a greater extent, on economic, political, and cultural means for assimilating socialist countries to the Western social system in the end. What the reactionary forces in the United States and other countries did during the turmoil and the rebellion provided the best evidence for their "peaceful evolution" strategy. In view of this, we should reinforce the immunity of all officers and soldiers against corruption and the "evolution", and help them follow the example of the "Incorruptible Eighth Company Garrisoned on Nanjing Road" to maintain the true qualities and integrity of revolutionary soldiers and conscientiously resist the corrosive influence of bourgeois liberalization and other decadent ideologies of various sorts. We should also help officers and soldiers correctly understand the many new features that characterize current class struggle, such as the collaboration between the domestic opposition and the reactionary forces abroad, the collusion of corrupt party members with die-hard bourgeois liberals and other hostile elements, the interweaving of contradictions between ourselves and the enemy and those among the people, and the provocation of the turmoil by taking advantage of some faults in party and government undertakings. By examining these features, the Army may learn to observe and analyze complicated social phenomena that are related to class struggle with full awareness, remain clear-headed at all times, and take an unswerving stand in the face of intricate political struggle.

Relatives Allowed To Visit Jailed Dissidents

HK3101020190 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO
in Chinese 31 Jan 90 p 1

[Report: "Wang Dan, Cao Xiyuan Visited by Family Members on Spring Festival Eve"]

[Text] According to a well-informed source from Beijing, apart from the lifting of martial law by the authorities, on the eve of the Spring Festival family members were allowed to visit persons from intellectual and academic circles who were imprisoned because of their involvement in the 4 June incident. This move further shows that the China's political situation is tending towards stability.

The source disclosed that those allowed to meet their family members include Wang Dan, Cao Siyuan, and Liu Xiaobo. The source said that these people were in

good health and they remained calm while meeting with their relatives. The visit was the largest in scale since the June 4th incident.

Response to 20 Jan 'Prejudices' Criticized

HK3001063790 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
22 Jan 90 p 1

[Article by Gan Wei (3927 3634): "I Have a Few More Words To Add"]

[Text] The letter writer, [refers to author of letter discussed in a 20 Jan RENMIN RIBAO article], who gives his name as "Yi Jiayen," says that he is from the Development Department of the China Kanghua Development Corporation. As far as I know, the Kanghua Corporation has been abolished and there was no development department in the company. Apparently, this is a fake letter.

The intention of this practice is very clear.

Regarding this question, I would first like to quote a passage from an article "On Kanghua, Personal Deposits, and Others," carried in BEIJING WANBAO on 19 January 1989:

—A BEIJING WANBAO reporter asked: "Due to the many rumors that are in circulation in the society, I would like to ask whether you have any deposits abroad?"

Deng Pufang said with humor: "There are many Arabian Nights stories, and there are also many people willing to believe them. I do not have a 10,000-yuan household yet. If any reporter discovers my deposits abroad, I shall give him 70 percent as a present and turn over the remaining 30 percent to the state."

The questioner has come straight to the point and the answerer has given a point-blank answer. An honest man does not do anything underhanded because it is better to straighten things out face to face.

During the turmoil, this writer heard a lot of hearsay (let's not regard it as rumors) that snowballed, becoming more fantastic and unbelievable.

For example, holding a microphone in one hand, a person in Tiananmen Square said that a certain leader had \$200 billion in overseas deposits. He also emphatically said: "This has been established!" A sum of \$200 billion is an astronomical figure. So far, nobody in the world has more than \$100 billion in property, still less deposits. Failing to understand this situation, some people accepted what he said as the truth and followed others in creating disturbances. I asked a student who was applauding at the time: Do you know what the equivalent of \$1 is in renminbi? He said he did not. I again asked: Do you know how much our country's fixed assets are? He still said he did not know. The "elite" who

craved nothing short of nationwide chaos took advantage of people's ignorance to achieve their treacherous purposes. How vicious their intentions were!

The following logic is now in circulation: If the lower levels are corrupt, how can the upper levels not be corrupt? The more high-ranking a person is, the more corrupt he is! There is a touch of the practice of the "Cultural Revolution" in directing the spearhead at the higher levels as a general orientation.

A more just formulation would be as follows: There is corruption both at the upper and lower levels; but on the whole, most of our cadres, both at the upper and lower levels, are honest. Please check: In which of the world's countries do the leaders receive the lowest pay and enjoy the least special treatment? I can cite many facts and figures but, due to the limited space here, I shall not dwell upon this for the time being.

Surely, some people will not approve of this conclusion. Good. Please cite the facts, but "avoid making assertions without good grounds." It will not do to concoct recklessly.

I think we should do it this way: Whoever exposes, with supporting evidence, the overseas deposits of state leaders and their children should at least be awarded with half the money (and this should also be kept secret for his sake), and the rest should be turned over to the state. What should we do if people intentionally start rumors and slander others? In these cases, we can only resort to the law and rely on just public opinion.

Emergence of New Middle Class Seen 'Unlikely'

OW2601184690 Beijing XINHUA in English
0910 GMT 26 Jan 90

[Text] Beijing, January 26 (XINHUA)—Owners of China's individually-run and private enterprises have not yet and are unlikely to become a new middle class, or middle-level bourgeoisie.

The remarks were made by He Jianzhang, a sociologist and former director of the Institute of Sociology, under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, in an article in the "GUANGMING DAILY". He raised the point to back a statement of party leader Jiang Zemin. In his National Day speech last year, Jiang said it was futile for a handful of persons to try to create a so-called middle class in China and use it as a force to overthrow the socialist system.

The article defined "middle class" as middle-level bourgeoisie. A middle class existed in China, it said, along with big bourgeoisie and petty bourgeoisie before 1949. After 1949, the middle class underwent transformation and in the 1960s the class ceased to exist, it said.

Toward the end of the 1970s, the party adopted a new policy to encourage non-public economic sectors to develop as a supplement to the public economic sector. These include individually-run businesses and private

firms as well as Sino-foreign jointly-invested enterprises and wholly foreign-invested enterprises.

Analyzing why the owners of individually-run and private businesses have not become a middle-class, the article listed the following reasons:

First, the owners of such businesses are still not divorced from their original economic class relations. Statistics show that 70 percent of such owners are based in rural areas, and were originally farmers or cadres of the former people's communes. Currently, they are still under contract with the collectives to cultivate collective land. They are still closely related to agriculture and the peasant class.

In urban area, about half of such owners were originally jobless young people, whose parents are mostly employees of publically owned organizations or businesses. About one-fourth used to work for public organizations or businesses, but resigned. Some still reserve their positions in their work units. Another one-fourth include retired employees, employees dismissed by their work units and housewives.

In short, the article said, most of the owners are still related to their original social class.

Secondly, although the owners of individually-run and private businesses are private owners, in the current context they still support the party leadership and wish to serve socialism, he said.

They hope to express their desires through the party-led organizations like the Association of Self-Employed Workers, and the Association of Private Business Owners, it said.

In view of this, the article said, it is right to describe these owners as having formed a self-employed worker social stratum and private-owner social stratum, which still depend on their original social classes.

It said that a handful of bourgeois-liberalization advocates did a lot to try to supersede the public economy with a private economy.

Fortunately, the article said, the party is a strong Marxist Communist Party which has always adhered to the socialist road in its reform and opening to the world despite obstructions by a handful of advocates of bourgeois liberalization.

The article said the Chinese Communist Party is clearly aware of the positive and negative sides of individually-run and private businesses. It therefore adopts a policy of both encouragement and restriction towards their development. It encourages them to actively develop within the scope prescribed by law and policies, and restricts their negative role.

Smallest Nationalities To Be Surveyed*HK3001005490 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
29 Jan 90 p 1*

[By staff reporter Xie Liangjun]

[Text] Chinese nationalities affairs authorities intend to make comprehensive surveys this year of the 10 smallest minority nationalities—assessing their social, cultural and economic development conditions in order to chart their advancement during this decade, CHINA DAILY has learned.

An official from the politics and law department of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission said that so far, none of the 10 smallest minorities has set up autonomous regions, counties or prefectures of their own in the minorities-populated areas.

The 10 minority nationalities, which are scattered in difficult-to-reach border areas and mountainous regions, are Achang, Deang, Jinuo in Southwest China's Yunnan Province, Uzbek, Russian and Tatar in Northwest China's Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, Hezhe in Northeast China's Heilongjiang Province, Moinba and Lhoba in Tibet Autonomous Region, and Gaoshan mainly in coastal Fujian Province and Taiwan Province, the official said.

Official figures show that each of these minority groups less than 20,000, except Uzbek with a population of more than 120,000.

The project, which is expected to start in the first half of this year, is also expected to find to what extent China's overall development during the past four decades has reached these people.

"We want to know what barriers to their smooth development still exist, and how to remove them," said the official, adding that related reports accumulated during the surveys would be submitted to higher-level policy-makers.

Rapid progress has been reported, both socially and economically, in these areas over the past 40 years, the official said, with most of them reportedly overcoming the basic problems of hunger and cold, and some even beginning to enjoy such modern possessions as TV sets and radios.

For example, the official said, the Jinuo nationality, numbering 11,000, have an average per-capita income of 1,000 yuan (\$220) and benefit from a provincial Institute of Tropical Crops which sends technicians to help them plant cash medicinal herbs. The Jinuo nationality is concentrated in Yunnan's sub-tropical zones.

However, some of the minority nationalities still suffer frequently from a lack of daily necessities. This is attributed to adverse natural circumstances and low cultural and educational levels left over from history, the official said.

Science & Technology**Science Academy President Views 1990's***OW2101134390 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English
No 3, 15-21 Jan, pp 18, 19*

[Article by Zhou Guangzhao, president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences: "Scientific and Technological Development Requires a Stable Policy"]

[Text] The first year of work for Chinese scientific and technological workers in the 1990's coincides with the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

The past 40 years saw the rapid development of China's science and technology. Working hard in various fields of research, industry, agriculture, national defence and education, Chinese scientific and technological workers have become the main force in socialist construction. The endeavours of several generations of scientists have brought about remarkable achievements. A series of scientific and technological problems have been solved for social and economic development and national defence and a great many new talents have been trained. We are proud of these achievements.

An old Chinese saying goes: "At 40, one begins to understand the world." So it is especially significant to review our past pursuit and explorations on the 40th anniversary of our academy. On this occasion, I am reminded of the instruction the late Premier Zhou Enlai gave to my predecessor. Zhou said the Chinese Academy of Sciences was most likely to make mistakes on two questions: One was the relation between theory and practice and the other was the policy towards intellectuals. Today, we find his guidance still helpful and instructive.

In the past 40 years, the Chinese Academy of Sciences has undergone its ups and downs, times of prosperity and times of depression both of which were the direct results of inconsistent policies. Sometimes, when we unduly emphasized that science and technology should serve the country's economic construction, we neglected basic research; at other times we only advocated basic research, bringing a large number of scientists to devote themselves to pure academic research. Lacking a clear understanding about the mutual reliance between the development of science and technology and the demand of the social economy, we often attended to one and lost sight of the other. This is a profound lesson which we must keep in mind.

In 1987, the Chinese Academy of Sciences, in accordance with the principles and strategies of the Party since the Third Plenum of the 11th party Central Committee, summed up its historical experiences and defined the principal guideline for the academy as "mobilizing and organizing the major resources force of the academy to build the national economy, and concurrently, maintain a small and capable staff to carry out basic research

and high technology studies." Although, at the time, there was a tendency to overstress science and technology's service to the national economic construction, the academy did not neglect basic research. Now this principle has been proven correct. It conforms to the objective law. Facts show that only by a policy based on realism and practicality and only by proceeding in accordance with the scientific and economic laws and in accordance with our country's specific conditions can we stand the test of history. This is just what Premier Zhou meant by teaching us to combine theory with practice and to stand the test of history.

At present, the Chinese Academy of Sciences has a total staff of 90,000, of whom 56,000 are scientists. To stimulate the initiative and creativity of such a large scientific force, we must correctly carry out the Party's policies towards intellectuals. To accomplish this we must consider the following three points:

First, trust them politically. Intellectuals are part of the working class. We should adequately evaluate their devotion to socialist China's scientific and technological undertakings. However, we should also help them realize China's specific conditions and the country's need for science and technology in its drive for modernization. We would encourage them to take a realistic and practical point of view and consciously and actively join the cause of reform and construction.

Second, provide them with good working and living conditions. The late Premier Zhou Enlai once said that if we serve the scientists well, the scientists would, in return, provide socialism with good service. Comrade Deng Xiaoping also pointed out that the Party's leading cadres should make friends with scientists, giving them care and help. This means we should be the honest servants and help them solve their difficulties.

Third, continue to implement the policy of "Letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend." Academic questions should be left to the scientists for debate. Truth should be accepted through academic discussion and we must not replace academic debate with political slogans and we should avoid administrative interference. Historically, political criticism has had negative influence and we should draw the appropriate lesson from it.

In 1990, the work of the Chinese Academy of Sciences will continue to follow the policy of "systematic, proportionate, and coordinated development." That is, about 30 percent of the total force will conduct basic research and high technology study; 30 percent will research and experiment in the fields of resources, ecology, and agriculture; and 40 percent take work in engineering technology. Scientific and technological progress is one of the most important factors promoting social economic development and the demand of the social economy is a great propellant of scientific and technological progress. A proper handling of the relation between science and technology and the social economy is the key for the

rapid development of science and technology. In our future work, we will continue to attach equal importance to development of science and technology and serving the national economic construction.

The achievements of science and technology are the common property of mankind. The Chinese Academy of Sciences will continue to implement the policy of opening up to the outside world and strengthen cooperation and exchange with scientists all over the world.

Looking forward to the 21st century, we know that the future is bright and the task heavy. We Chinese scientific and technological workers who are fortunate enough to live at the turn of the century should not only leave a shining mark on the scientific and technological history of 20th century but also lay a solid ground for the social progress, economic boom and educational and scientific development in the 21st century.

Economic & Agricultural

Tian Jiyun Writes on Agriculture Prospects

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[Interview with Vice Premier Tian Jiyun by unidentified reporter titled "China's Agricultural Situation and Agricultural Development"—first eight paragraphs are reporter's summary]

[Text] Comrade Tian Jiyun made several comments on the current rural situation, namely: 1) Rather large results; 2) Many problems confronting; 3) Many potentials that can be tapped; 4) Entirely possible to realize the stable and sustained development of agriculture in our country.

Two points to be emphasized in next year's rural work: 1) Must firmly insist on and stabilize, the party's basic economic policy for the rural areas; deepening and improving rural reform; 2) The whole country must grasp well the various kinds of rural work. Firmly insisting on and stabilizing the party's basic economic policy on the rural areas. In deepening and perfecting rural reform, principally we must insist on the "six stabilizations and un-changes:"

1. Implementation of the system of contracted responsibility on the household basis with payment linked to output; this policy will be stabilized and remain unchanged;
2. The policy of taking joint enrichment of the people as the target and allowing and encouraging a portion of the regions and people to become well-to-do before others will be stabilized and remain unchanged;
3. The policy of "never letting loose grain production, and actively developing various kinds of operational points," and continuing to ameliorate the industrial structure in the rural areas will be stabilized and remain unchanged;

4. The policy of encouraging and guiding the development of town and township enterprises will be stabilized and remain unchanged;

5. The policy of developing various forms of economic constituents with the public ownership system as the main body will be stabilized and remain unchanged; and

6. The policy of implementing the combination of planned economy and regulation and readjustment by means of the market mechanism in respect of the main agricultural and sideline products will be stabilized and remain unchanged. [end of summary]

Agriculture is the foundation of the national economy and has an important bearing on the improvement and rectification of the national economy. At the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, a call was made to mobilize the whole party and country to stir up a wave of paying a high regard to agriculture, aiding agriculture and developing agriculture, and to concentrate strength on performing a good job of agriculture. After the session, the State Council convened a national agricultural conference on the exchange of experiences in comprehensive development of agriculture. In the course of the conference, Comrade Tian Jiyun, at the invitation of the reporter of this magazine, gave a brief talk in reply to queries on the current agricultural situation, agriculture's comprehensive development and next year's agricultural work. The major points are summarized below:

Current Agricultural Situation and Tasks

Reporter: Regarding the present situation in agriculture, various sides are extremely concerned. Profuse opinions have been given. First of all, we would like Vice Premier Tian to talk about the agricultural situation.

Reply: Regarding the present agricultural situation, it may be summarized in four sentences: 1) Large-scale results; 2) Many problems confronting; 3) Immense hidden potentials for development; and 4) Entirely possible to realize the sustained and stable development of our country's agriculture.

Let us talk first about the large-scale results. This year is the 40th anniversary of the establishment of New China. Over the past 40 years, particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our country's agriculture has achieved successes renowned the world over and has made an enormous development. The gross output volume of grain increased from some 300 billion jin in the initial period of the establishment of the republic to over 800 billion jin, while in the case of other major agricultural and sideline products some increased in output by several hundred percent and some, by several thousand percent. In short, the rural economy enjoyed an all-round development while the standard of living of the peasants was manifestly improved. At present, by far the great majority of the peasants have solved the problem of being dressed warmly and eating to their fill. A certain portion have even surpassed this limit, and another portion are enjoying a fairly well-to-do standard of living. With only

7 percent of the world's acreage of cultivated land, we have managed to solve the problems of eating and dressing of a population equal to 22 percent of the world's total population. This is indeed an accomplishment quite beyond expectations. This year, although certain localities have suffered from rather serious natural disasters, the gross output volume of grain has still shown an increase over that of the preceding year. Very possibly this year's grain output may reach the highest level in history as of that in 1984. This is quite an uneasy accomplishment and must be given full recognition.

However, we must perceive that many problems are still surrounding our agriculture.

First, since 1985, agricultural production has all along been in a state of stagnation, without making any progress one way or the other. The conflict between supply and demand in agricultural products has become increasingly aggravated. In these several years, the production volume of grain moved slightly up and down around the level of 800 billion jin. On the other hand, in our country the tasks of agricultural production and supply of agricultural products have become heavier year after year. The natural growth of the population was at the rate of over 10 million people. If the gross output of grain does not increase by over 20 billion jin a year, then the level of per capita available grain will be lowered, not to mention the need of improving the standard of living and increasing the earning of foreign exchange from exports. At present, the per capita available grain has already fallen from the 788 jin in 1984 to 724 jin now, or a drop of 64 jin.

Second, daily deterioration in the basic conditions of agricultural production. In general, the acreage of cultivated land showed a net reduction of 3 to 5 million mu a year. The irrigated areas have likewise been reduced and the ability of the river channels to withstand flood and that of the farmland to drain off excess water have both been weakened. In many localities, soil erosion has been a frequent and serious phenomenon and as a result the ecological environment has greatly deteriorated. Moreover, in a considerable number of places, the planting area of green fertilizer has shrunk in size and there has been an insufficient input of organic fertilizer. Thus, there has been a general decline in the fertility of the soil.

Third, weak and fragile character of the material foundation and a serious insufficiency in the stamina for development. Following these several years of stagnation in growth, the problem of agriculture can be seen clearly. At present the aggregate production capacity of agriculture in our country is at the level of 800 billion jin of grain and 80 million of cotton. With help from heaven, the chances are that one to two hundred million jin of grain may be produced but if heaven fails to show any mercy, then a reduction of one to two hundred million jin of grain production may be the result. The chances of a drastic fall in production are rare, and if a huge increase is wished for then this would basically exceed

the agriculture's aggregate production capacity. Even in the case of readjusting the prices of agricultural products it will still be difficult to basically eradicate the difficulties agriculture is currently facing. Today the agricultural problem cannot be solved by mere mending or repairing. The fundamental problem is that the comprehensive or aggregate production capacity is not sufficient to enable ascending the ladder. The solution lies in realistically starting from building the basic facilities and transforming the production conditions.

Fourth, there are many problems still in existence on the side of the macroeconomic environment and social environment. For example, take the serious imbalance between the proportions of industry and agriculture, the irrational price structure of the agricultural products, random price increases in the means of production for agriculture, random imposition of levies and fees on the peasants, and so forth.

In short, a multitude of problems exist. But basically I find that there are two major ones. The first is that while at ordinary times people talked about the importance of agriculture, but when the time came for action frequently nothing was done. This is what people called "slogan agriculture," which could not be truly realized. The second is the weak comprehensive or aggregate productive power. If these two difficult problems cannot be really solved, then agriculture cannot make any progress. In analyzing the agricultural situation, I advocate that in respect of the problems in existence, we should highly assess the difficulties and give them a fuller estimation. This has no harm; rather it makes one more clear-headed, increases the force of pressure and helps in solving the problems.

The third point I wish to make is that the hidden potentials for development are enormous. First, in our country's existing cultivated land, the acreage of the medium-grade and low-grade farmland is big. After transformation, they have huge potentials for production-increase. According to statistics, of the cultivated land nationwide, two-thirds belongs to the category of medium-grade and low-grade farmland, that is, it amounts to roughly 1 billion mu. If all of it goes through initial transformation, and on the average each mu can increase production by 150 jin of grain, then there will be a minimum production increase of 150 billion jin of grain. Second, the various kinds of agricultural resources have not been sufficiently developed and utilized. In our country there are still 500 million mu of barren land for agriculture, over 4 billion mu of grassland, grassy hills and grassy gradients which can be utilized, some 85 million mu of fresh water surfaces good for fish and aquatic products breeding and 30 million mu of sprawling beaches along the seacoast. The rational opening up and utilization of all these resources will add to agriculture an enormous productive power. Third, if we can rationally readjust the agricultural structure, improve the farmland system, and fit measures to local circumstances in raising the multiple crop index, then the potentials for increasing production are considerably

great. Fourth, the potential for increased production by means of science and technology is even greater. Practical science and technology is still at an experimental stage at present and there are great prospects ahead. Fifth, the potentials for more input are also very great. This includes the input of capital funds and material resources, helping and guiding the peasants to practice rational consumption and employ their spare funds wherever possible on pushing and fostering production. Indeed, there is great potential for increasing investment of a productive nature.

My fourth point is that the realization of the sustained and stable development of our country's agriculture is entirely possible. It must be seen that over the 40 years since the founding of the republic, a good foundation has already been built for the development of our agriculture. The potentials for the further development of agriculture are still rather great. The enthusiasm for production on the part of our 800 million peasant population is very high. In particular, our entire society has now acquired the full understanding of the need to definitely strengthen and uphold the basic position of agriculture. This time at the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, a resolution was carried to mobilize the entire party and country to perform a good job in agriculture. All of these are very substantially advantageous conditions. Therefore, regarding the agriculture situation, it would be erroneous to be blindly optimistic in the belief that agriculture has already passed the test and to look at the agriculture problem carelessly. On the other hand, it would also be contrary to reality to believe that agricultural production was currently in a crisis and thus adopt a pessimistic attitude toward China's agriculture prospects. Our attitude is to give due credit to the accomplishments, look squarely at the problems, refreshen our spirits, and strengthen our work. If only we can make full use of the advantageous conditions, truly put agriculture in a fundamental position, earnestly strengthen the leadership, adopt appropriate policies, increase input, continuously improve production conditions, fully display the functions of science and technology, and put in actual practice improvement, rectification and development constantly and devoting prolonged and tireless efforts to this end, then it would be entirely possible for the agriculture of our country to realize sustained and stable development and step by step ascend to a new stage.

Reporter: In our reporting, we have felt that to actually carry out the call of making "agriculture the foundation" is not very easy. Let us hear your views in this regard.

Reply: This is an extremely important problem.

Ours is a large country with a population of 1.1 billion, and from beginning to end, solving food problems is a top priority. But to solve this problem, we must stand firmly inside our country and rely on ourselves, otherwise if there is a serious shortage in food or grain supply no other country can solve our problem. At no time indeed should we forget this basic national condition of

ours. Besides, speaking from the standpoint of fulfilling the tasks of improvement and rectification, it is also necessary to begin by putting agriculture in good shape. Over the past 40 years our economy has gone through readjustment several times, and for each readjustment we had to put agriculture in order first before improving and developing other sectors of the economy. This is a law in itself. In this readjustment, it is necessary that we do likewise. Only through rapidly enabling agriculture to have new development can we increase effective supply in the market, help stabilize and even reduce the retail prices of food and other commodities related to agriculture, also beneficial to holding in check and eliminating currency inflation, and ultimately realizing the basic objectives of the improvement and rectification. It may be said that by first making a breakthrough in agriculture, the whole chess game will be a triumphant one. Seen from the long run, for the national economy to maintain a sustained, stable and coordinated development, we must make a firm determination to establish a strong and reliable foundation for agriculture.

Over the past 40 years, we have experienced several occasions of the over-heating of industry and its advancing over-rapidly while at the same time agriculture has revealed a fragile foundation, difficult to make a firm stand with the result that there has been a serious imbalance between the two and the appearance of a situation urgently calling for readjustment. However, each time after the situation has turned for the better, the ideology of taking agriculture as the foundation was diluted and the need for construction in agriculture was overlooked and forgotten. This was an important factor leading to the national economy repeatedly needing readjustment. The fact that agriculture is the foundation is determined by economic laws and cannot be violated at any time. If we talk about learning a lesson, this is a basic lesson that must be learned by use. The fundamental status of agriculture can only be continuously strengthened and from beginning to end agriculture must be considered as an industry or trade requiring priority development and major support. Only by so doing can it become a firm foundation for the stable development of the national economy. To sum up, the solution of the problem of feeding and dressing 1.1 billion people requires us to perform a good job in agriculture, fulfillment of the tasks of improving and rectifying the national economy likewise requires agricultural success, and achieving sustained, stabilized and coordinated development of the economy also requires us to maintain agriculture's upward development. How to make agriculture progress is the task with which we are currently confronted. This is a glorious task that is exceptionally difficult but it must also be fulfilled. Production of grain and cotton next year must make a new breakthrough so as to put an end to the hesitancy and stagnation in agricultural development. We must make such a resolution and devote the utmost efforts to effect its accomplishment.

Performing a Good Job in Agriculture's Comprehensive Development

Reporter: At present, the national conference on the exchange of experiences in the comprehensive development of agriculture is being held. Will you please discuss the conditions of the comprehensive development of agriculture?

Reply: The comprehensive development of agriculture is a big topic in the development of our country's agriculture. The development of our country's agriculture began in the 1950's and 1960's, and achieved rather large results. In the 1980's, particularly in the last few years, large scale comprehensive development was seen. Beginning in 1983, the state set up, in a planned manner, 254 base counties for commodity grain, 74 base counties for superior quality cotton, 113 base counties for superior-quality agricultural products, 278 bases for well-known agricultural products, and over 490 production bases for agricultural and sideline products for export. In addition, a number of production bases for commodity timber were also established in a planned manner. The construction of these bases helped in opening up resources, increasing output of products, adding to society's effective supply, facilitating the production development of commodities and achieving notable results in these respects. This may be said to have been the first step in the comprehensive development of agriculture. Beginning in 1988, the State Council decided to designate the receipts from the tax on the use and occupancy of cultivated land to form the sinking fund for the comprehensive development of agriculture. This may be said to have been the second step. In 1988 the state proceeded with the development of the Huanghe and Huaihai flatlands of the provinces of Hebei, Shandong, Henan, Jiangsu and Anhui, the Sanjiang flatland and Songliao flatland of the northeast, and 11 large projects in the provinces and autonomous region of Zhejiang, Guangxi and Xinjiang. In 1989, the state further proceeded with the opening up of 8 large area projects in Sichuan, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangxi, Ninghsia, Neimonggu, Hainan and the Huanghe delta.

The comprehensive development in agriculture during these years was large in scale and reaped fairly good results. For example: The first batch of 111 commodity grain base counties built in the "Seventh 5-Year Plan" period anticipated that this year there would be an increase of over 5 billion jin over the preceding year, far higher than the extent of the increase in the country overall and, besides, the great proportion would be composed of commodity grain. Realization of the state's plan to open up 19 pieces of comprehensive development in 1988 and 1989 will increase grain output by 25 billion jin, cotton 4 million dan, edible oils 500,000 tons, sugar 12 million tons, and meat 600 million jin. This will play an immeasurable role in ending the hesitant or stagnated status of production of grain and cotton in our country and the realization of the sustained and stabilized development of agriculture.

The main directions in the comprehensive development of agriculture are: 1) transformation of the existing medium-yield and low-yield farmland and elevating their production rate; and 2) opening up and utilizing new agricultural sources. This will be an enormous task but a rather good start has been made. As estimated in the initial development plan, by the end of this century, there will have been the possibility of our transforming 800 million mu of the medium-yield and low-yield fields, opening up 60 million mu of agricultural barren land, afforesting 20 million mu of land, improving 50 million mu of grassland, effecting an increase of 60 million mu of effectively irrigated farmland, basically controlling soil erosion and damaging of the ecological environment and generally capable of forming comparatively formidable productive forces in grain, cotton, edible oils, meat and aquatic products. That is to say, if all goes well, nearly one-half the production-increase tasks in agriculture can possibly be achieved through relying on agricultural development. It may be said: The potentials of comprehensive development are enormous and there are good prospects.

Reporter: In what way can we make agricultural comprehensive development progress forward another step?

Reply: Agricultural comprehensive development is a new enterprise. The aggregate demand should call for taking the development of a planned commodity economy as the guiding ideology, implementing the spirit of the reform and opening to the outside world, and, in this way, travel a new road which is harmonious with our country's actual conditions. In order to further perform a good job in agricultural comprehensive development, and based on experiences gained from the various localities and working in combination with the new conditions, we should grasp firmly the following several aspects: 1) the leadership should pay high regard to, and place reliance on, the populace; 2) the guiding thought, guidelines and policies should be clearly marked. The business operational form should be adopted, linking of capital input and benefits should be enforced, the competitive mechanism should be introduced and the de-controlled form of opening up should be carried out; 3) scientific management should be practiced, development and improvement must join hands, and equal importance should be attached to social effects, ecological effects and economic effects; 4) Attention should be paid to construction of basic facilities and the input of science and technology; and 5) From the very beginning, in the new agricultural comprehensive development, particularly related to large-scale agricultural development, attention should be directed to taking up dimensional operations of an appropriate degree.

Stabilizing the Party's Rural Basic Economic Policy, Intensifying and Perfecting Rural Reform

Reporter: Will Vice-Premier Tian please discuss the major rural work next year?

Reply: The central tasks in next year's rural work are: Earnestly and thoroughly implement the spirit of the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, firmly carry out the guideline of improvement, rectification, intensify the reform, devote the utmost efforts to procuring agricultural harvests and promote and facilitate the sustained and stabilized development of the rural economy and social stability in the rural areas. Hence, it is necessary to emphasize grasping well the following conditions: One is firmly insisting on and stabilizing the Party's rural basic economic policy and deepening and perfecting rural reform, and the other is on all sides grasping well various kinds of work in the rural areas.

Reporter: Please talk in detail about stabilizing the Party's rural basic economic policy and problems concerning deepening and perfecting on all sides rural reform. This is what people of the whole country and the extensive masses of peasants in particular are extremely concerned with.

Reply: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, in the rural areas, enforcement of a series of important reforms including various form of the system of contracted responsibilities on the household basis with payment linked to output and promotion of the development of the productive forces in the rural areas have achieved accomplishments known to the whole world and were well received and welcomed by the extensive masses of peasants. In currently stabilizing the rural basic economic policy, putting at ease the hearts and feelings of the 800 million peasants is extremely important and is a problem with a bearing on the situation as a whole. Only through stabilizing the rural basic policy can the hearts of the 800 million peasants be stabilized; only then can progress and improvement be made in agriculture; only then can the whole economy be stabilized and, in turn, only then can it be advantageous to the social and political situation being all the more stabilized. Hence, we must treat carefully the problem of the rural policy and must maintain the sustained and stable character of the basic economic policy. Why is it that the party must maintain the stability of the existing basic policy in the rural areas? Because these basic policies are still suited to the development level of the productive forces of the rural society and are advantageous to protecting and arousing socialist production enthusiasm on the part of the extensive masses of peasants and facilitating the further development of the rural productive forces. In certain localities the peasants are afraid of policy changes and suffer from uncertainty. We should take this seriously. The "decision" adopted at the Fifth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee was written out very clearly: "Continue the deepening of rural reform and carry out a stable rural policy." Hence, it is necessary to earnestly organize the rural cadres and the vast masses of peasants to study and learn from Comrade Jiang Zemin's address at the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Republic and the spirit of the party's fifth central committee, correctly

understand the party's basic policy, and clearly announce that there will be no change in the party's basic guideline and basic policies on the rural areas and that deepening of the reform will continue. This will set the minds of the 800 million peasants at ease. It is necessary to repeat:

1. That the policy enforcing the system of contracted responsibilities on the household basis with payment linked to output will be stabilized and unchanged. Ten years of actual practice has shown that the system of contracted responsibilities, with the family as the basis and payment linked to output is suited to the level of the productive forces of by far the great majority of the rural villages, is harmonious with the wishes of the extensive masses of peasants, and should be maintained, stabilized and continuously perfected. We should actively develop the rural socialized service system, perfect the double-tier operational structure of the combination of union and division, and further develop the superior character of the collective economy and the production enthusiasm of the peasants. This is the objective demand of the development of agricultural production and is likewise the natural tendency of socio-economic development and progress. The various localities should take stock of the actual needs and possibilities and gradually set up a socialized service structure of many layers, in different forms and consisting of many kinds of economic constituents. They should organize and mobilize forces from various sides to provide the peasants with the following services: Pertaining to production and technological measures, supply and rational use of means of production, storage, marketing, processing, value-increment, and news as well as information concerning methods of management and control. This kind of service structure not only can raise the existing level of production but enable the linking together of the dispersed operation of the hundreds and thousands of peasant households with advanced science and technology, with the markets, and also the organizing of large-scale modernized production. The significance of this should not be underestimated. In localities with the necessary conditions, based on the principle of the peasants' own volition, we can safely implement a suitable degree of dimensional operation and the development of a new collective economy. In short, the forms of production and operation should be based on the actual conditions of different localities, industries and trades for separate and different treatment and guidance under separate categories. There is no "overall rule" for implementation.

2. That the policy with the objective of enrichment for all and allowing and encouraging a portion of the localities and a portion of the people to become well-off before others will be stabilized and remain unchanged. Socialism does not denote poverty nor does it denote egalitarianism. Our objective is to attain common enrichment, but attainment of this objective has a time lag among the parties concerned and it is not possible that all will be enriched simultaneously. A portion of the localities are allowed and encouraged to carry out the relevant guidelines and policies of the party and state to

fully utilize their advantageous conditions and be the first to achieve development and to become well-to-do and a certain portion of the peasants are allowed and encouraged to rely on honest labor and legitimate operations to become well-to-do. By so doing, it is beneficial to arouse and lead other localities and other peasants to gradually develop and become well-to-do and go the socialist road of becoming well-to-do jointly. Many examples can be mentioned if we so wish. But being well-to-do earlier or later is not the same thing as division into rich and poor classes. It is necessary to solve the problem of unequal distribution, but this is not changing the policy of allowing a certain number of people to become well-to-do earlier than others. Sternly prohibiting the use of illegal measures to acquire sudden wealth is not contradictory to the party's advocacy of the policy enriching the people. Rather, it is to ensure the healthy execution of this policy. We must seriously outline the difference between the two.

3. That there is no change in the policy of "never relaxing in grain production, actively developing various forms of operations," and continuing to steadily readjust and ameliorate the structure of rural industries. In developing agriculture, first of all, we must put special emphasis on developing grain production. Following the solution of the grain problem, there will be a firm foundation for stabilizing the general situation, readjusting the industrial structure and developing multiple lines of operation. What should be emphasized now is that without a stabilized plantation area for grain, there will be no stable volume of grain production. Cultivated land suitable to planting grain should be devoted to grain planting and should not be used to plant fruits or to raise aquatic products. In the impoverished hilly regions capital construction on farmland must be strengthened and the utmost should be done to raise the self-sufficient rate in grain supply and to reduce the inward shipment of grain. Readjustment of the rural industrial structure must start from reality, suit measures to local circumstances and no excessive actions should be taken. In this connection, in recent years lessons have been learned from certain localities. We must learn from these lessons and take steady steps forward.

4. That there is no change in the policy of encouraging and guiding town and township enterprises to develop in a healthy manner. Through the years, town and township enterprises have become the important pillars of our country's rural economy and important constituents of the national economy. In the course of improving and rectifying, regarding town and township enterprises, it is important to earnestly implement the guideline of readjustment, "restructuring, reorganization and upgrading" fixed by the central authorities and actively guide their healthy development. At present, we should stop all redundant construction projects, and close those town and township enterprises which compete with large enterprises for raw materials and energy resources, cause serious pollution of the environment, and produce substandard and poor-quality products at a high rate of consumption of materials. We should control excessively fast development. We should readjust the industrial

structure and improve management and control. These are precisely beneficial to the healthy development of the town and township enterprises. In their improvement and rectification, town and township enterprises should guard against two tendencies: one is indiscriminately undertaking "exceedingly large-scale projects," and the other is bypassing the principal tasks of tapping hidden potentials and improving effects but being engaged in setting up more new plants. Naturally, as for the town and township enterprises in the central and western parts of the country, which had a rather late start, and in the rather weak regions economically speaking, they should be permitted to have a suitable scale of development and the above rule does not necessarily apply. In reality, town and township enterprises should set foot in the processing industries of agricultural products whose development does not lie in competing with raw materials with the state-run large enterprises and also in other resource-typed and labor-intensive typed industries.

5. That the policy remains stabilized and unchanged which calls for developing various kinds of economic constituents under the precondition of firmly insisting on the public ownership system as the principal factor. Our country being in the initial stage of socialism, the structure of the ownership system should take the economy of the public ownership system as the principal factor. This condition must be firmly insisted upon. But concurrently we should permit under this precondition the development of many kinds of economic constituents. Individual economy and private economy are the beneficial and necessary supplements to the socialist economy. Their active role must be put onto full play. Of course, it is necessary to strengthen the guidance and control over them and restrict their passive effects on the development of the socialist economy.

6. That the policy remains stabilized and unchanged which calls for the marketing and purchasing of the major agricultural and sideline products by enforcing the combination of planned economy and regulation by the market mechanism. In the rural reform, the practices of eliminating the system of unified purchases and levies of agricultural products, the enforcement of planned contractual fixed purchases in respect of the large bulk of agricultural products such as grain and edible oils and at the same time the expansion of the scope and extent of market coordination and adjustment have all injected vitality into the development of rural economy. The good results achieved by such reforms must be affirmed, although certain problems have emerged, such as the appearances of "this big battle," "that big battle" and so forth. For the sake of solving these problems that have emerged, the adoption of certain relevant measures is entirely necessary but this does not imply the restoration of the old system of unified purchases and purchases in the form of levies. Rather, we should deepen and improve the reform of the system of purchasing and marketing of agricultural products. To enliven the circulation of commodities in the rural areas, regarding those agricultural products which have already been de-controlled, we must insist on their handling through many channels but at fewer stages. Additionally, rural

markets must be actively nurtured and built up and the peasants should be supported to directly take part in the circulation.

The above-mentioned "six stabilization and unchanges" are naturally not complete. They are all rural basic economic policies with which rural cadres and the vast masses of peasants are concerned and there is need to re-assert them once again. At the same time, it should be pointed out that in the past 10 years in certain aspects of our rural reform and development of the rural economy, certain problems did still exist. In the measures of reform and on the side of the policy there were also certain imperfections and it is necessary that they be further solved and improved. The certain new measures we have taken under the new conditions were in the nature of deepening and improving the reform and did not imply changing the basic policies. This point must also be made clear, so as to quiet people's minds and develop the rural productive forces.

All-round Grasping of Various Kinds of Rural Work

Reporter: with regard to next year's rural work, what other points still need to be grasped well?

Reply: The current rural work is many-sided and there are many things to be done. In my opinion, to all-around grasp rural work, there are certain points that require to be grasped well. Summing up, we may say that there are "six points" to be grasped all together:

1. Grasping together regular farming and newly developed farming. Developing regular or ordinary farming mentioned here refers to that within a nation-wide scope there will be an increase in material and technological input into those agricultural resources which have already been opened up and utilized, that intensive farming is implemented, that ways and means will be employed to raise the initial output volume, that high yield of superior-quality products is to be realized and that the utilization rate of the resources will be raised to the fullest extent. So-called developing the developed agriculture refers to the planned development and utilization of the hidden potential agricultural resources so as to increase the developing stamina of agriculture. Grasping together regular agriculture and the opening up of agriculture has a bearing on the problem of pushing the advance of our country's agriculture both in depth and in width and is determined by the realities of our country's national conditions of a huge population and limited cultivated land.

2. Grasping together material input and scientific and technological input. Increasing the input is an important guarantee of the development of agricultural production. Only through putting in more input can there be more output and we must increase the input into agriculture from many sides. It is important to increase the input of organic fertilizer. Input of capital funds is from many levels, including the central authorities, localities, collectives and individuals. There should be no lack of input from any one side, and there should be no substitute. Aside from the channels of the original agricultural

capital funds, more channels should be opened up from various sides so as to increase the input. In increasing the input in agriculture, the principal bodies are the rural collective economy and the agricultural populace. The peasants should be vigorously mobilized to actively input capital and labor. In particular, it is necessary to actively promote the carrying out of labor accumulation. In arousing the masses to undertake farmland capital construction, various forms should be resorted to such as inducing the peasants to do honorary labor or to work in lieu of making contributions.

Development of our country's agriculture depends on policy and on input but, more importantly, on science and technology. In a recent comment on the agricultural problem, Comrade Xiaoping pointed out: "The ultimate possibility is the scientific solution of the problem." We still have huge hidden potentials in respect to the extension and utilization of the fruits of science and technology. The urgent task before us now is to discover in an effective way, successful and suitable agricultural scientific and technological results and rapidly push their employment on a large scale so that they may become realized productive forces. In these respects, various localities have very good experiences which we should promote and extend.

3. Grasping together economic development in developed regions and economic development in impoverished regions. Our country is a united socialist country. The target of our struggle is to realize the common enrichment of the various regions. Hence, we must grasp together the economic development in developed regions and the economic development in the impoverished regions. By no means should we neglect any one side. It is unavoidable that the development of the various regions is imbalanced but the extent of the disparity cannot be increased unlimitedly, otherwise this will harm the the coordinated development of the economy and even social security. Combination of the work on these two sides is the objective law of economic development. It is the common demand of both the developed regions and the impoverished regions.

We must grasp well the work of helping the poor. In helping the poor, emphasis should be laid on performing a good job in economic development. At the same time, providing disaster relief and general relief work must be done well and there must be assurance that no big or untoward problems will emerge. The tasks of basically transforming the regressive appearances of regions which are inhabited by the aged and the young, in the frontier and are by nature impoverished and changing poverty into wealth are long-term and tedious historical tasks but we must insist on carrying on relentlessly.

4. Grasping together to prevent flood and to combat drought. Our country has a wide territory. Disasters like flood and drought are yearly happenings. It either happens that the southern part is ridden by flood or the northern part is suffering from severe drought. Neither is avoidable. The various localities must strengthen their ability to fight natural disasters and we must fight

against disasters to reap harvests. Along the large rivers flood prevention work is a must and must be done well so that no undue problem will emerge. Capital construction on water conservancy in the farmlands must be strengthened. At present in the whole country some 40 million people are engaged in farmland water conservancy construction. Such a large scale had not been seen before for many years. This work must continue to be grasped in real earnest. Naturally, in the course of mobilization and organization, we must pay close attention to taking good care of manpower and people's financial resources, making adequate arrangements, rendering the burden of the masses reasonable and reaping good results.

Forestry construction is also important and must be carefully attended so as to improve and stabilize agriculture's ecological environment.

5. Grasping together agricultural production and birth control.

First, grasping birth control work well is essential. This work must be grasped tightly and never loosened. Speeding up production development and controlling the too fast growth of the population must be put under unified planning and undertaken well at the same time. Any measure which considers only the production problem and neglects the population problem is not a perfected rural economic concept. Our rural areas, particularly the poverty-stricken regions, are the major localities of an excessive growth rate in population. First, we must adopt effective measures, perform birth control work well and control the too rapid growth of the population so as to reap the double effects of increasing production and restricting the population growth. Second, we must protect well the cultivated land and must rectify the tendency of a dwindling area of cultivated land. Third, increasing grain production and economizing the use of grain must go hand in hand. According to estimates made by relevant departments, at present in the whole country considerable losses of grain are incurred each year in grain harvesting, storage, transport, processing and consumption. If we can affect the economy in this regard by 50 percent or one-third, then it is equivalent to a production-increase of grain to the extent of several tens of billion jin a year. This meant that there was immense waste and this illustrated the huge size of the potential possibility. We must adopt the necessary measures to grasp together production-increase and practicing economy and tap the hidden potential in this regard.

6. Grasping together the building of material civilization and the building of spiritual civilization. Next year, the various localities will take, as a "hard" or "designated" task to grasp, the vigorous development of agriculture, particularly grain and cotton production, to put an end to the stagnated state of agriculture. Strengthening of agriculture will first of all need Party committees and governments at various levels to put the agricultural problem as a principal item to handle on their daily agenda, and to never lose sight of it. In particular in the

districts and counties the first-grade leaderships must put their major energy on the development of agricultural production, particularly grain and cotton production. In the large and medium-sized cities and towns, it is likewise necessary to give full attention to, and strengthen, agriculture, particularly performing a good job in the production of vegetables and other main subsidiary food products. In short, we must firmly, irrevocably and without making any discount implement the policy of slanting toward agriculture determined by the central authorities and truly have it carried out. Let all departments and all industries and trades come forth to vigorously support agriculture so that it will go on a new stage.

At present, in grasping spiritual civilization in the rural areas, we must earnestly study Comrade Jiang Zemin's speech delivered on the national day and the spirit displayed at the Fourth and Fifth Plenary Sessions of the 13th CPC Central Committee so that the ideologies of the vast masses of cadres and people in the rural areas will be unified to this end. Vis-a-vis the extensive masses of cadres and peasants it is necessary to carry out policy education, situation education and enable them to comprehend the whole situation, including educating them on a concept of law, on how to become well-to-do through thrift and diligence, on firmly insisting on going

the socialist road, on transforming customs and usages, on abiding by discipline and law, on promoting the economic prosperity of the rural areas and on protecting social security in the rural areas.

We must devote efforts to strengthen the organization and construction at the grassroots level in the rural areas and put into full play the role and functions of the party's sub-committees and branches and of the rural villagers' committees. Of the vast masses of party members and cadres in the rural areas, the great majority are good and comparatively good. They have done large amounts of work in such aspects as leading the masses to carry out the guidelines and policies of the party and the state, developing production, becoming well-to-do through thrift and diligence, bringing prosperity to the rural economy and so forth. Regarding this we must have a correct analysis and assessment. As for the small number of people who have violated law and discipline, being corrupt and accepting bribes, they should be sternly dealt with. It is necessary to further strengthen the building of grassroots-level leadership teams, step up the training of the cadres at the grassroots level, raise their policy level and ability in work so that they may become superior leaders and organizers in the liaison of the party and government with the peasant masses.

East Region

Lu Rongjing Attends Anhui Rural Work Meeting

OW2601011990 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Jan 90

[By reporters (Wang Yinsong), (Yi Liangshan)]

[Text] A provincial conference on rural work ended on 19 January. The conference pointed out: The guiding ideology for Anhui's rural work this year is the guidance of the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee to stabilize policies. The province should implement the guidelines, increase agricultural investment, and rely on scientific progress to further develop agriculture.

Lu Rongjing, secretary of the provincial party committee, addressed the provincial conference. Fu Xishou, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and governor, delivered a report. Meng Fulin, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, summed up the conference. Vice Governors Wang Sheyun and Zhang Runxia attended the conference. Also present at the conference were responsible comrades of the appropriate provincial departments, responsible comrades in charge of agriculture from various prefectures and cities, and responsible comrades of agricultural economic commissions.

In analyzing Anhui's agricultural situation, the conference pointed out: Last year, the province firmly implemented the policy of improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening reform. The province also implemented the decision on working hard to win a bumper harvest in agriculture, which the Central Committee and the State Council had adopted. As a result, it overcame all kinds of natural disasters and won a good harvest in agriculture. There were good signs in grain production. Total grain output is expected to reach 23.55 metric tons, an increase of 1.7 percent over the previous year. Total output of oil-bearing crops is expected to increase 15.9 percent over the previous year. With the exception of cotton, which declined in output, all other cash crops have increased in output in varying degrees. Livestock breeding and the aquatic products industry continued to grow. The total output value of town and village enterprises reached 26 billion yuan, an increase of 16.1 percent over the previous year. Of the 26 billion yuan, industrial output value accounted for 13.2 billion yuan, an increase of 14 percent over the previous year. Per capita net income in the countryside is estimated to reach 520 yuan, an increase of 36 yuan over the previous year. The most gratifying news is the unprecedented upsurge in farmland capital construction in our province. The tree-planting and afforestation situation was also better than in previous years. Of course, we should also soberly realize that there are also worrisome aspects in the good agricultural situation. The main worrisome aspects are

the lack of strength for sustained growth in agriculture and the existence of many factors affecting steady agricultural development.

The conference asked the vast numbers of cadres and masses in the province to acquire a new understanding of the prominent position and role of agriculture. Agriculture accounts for 46.1 percent of the province's income. Farm produce and rural sideline products provide raw materials for 75 percent of the light and textile industries. Agriculture also provides, directly or indirectly, 60 percent of the government revenues. Agricultural exports and the export of light industrial products using agricultural products as raw material account for 30 percent and 50 percent, respectively, of Anhui's total export.

The provincial party committee and government decided that after 3 years of efforts to improve the economic environment and rectify the economic order, Anhui will achieve the following targets in agriculture: Total agricultural output value will rise from 3 to 3.5 percent annually. Total grain output will top 25 million metric tons. Total cotton output will exceed 225,000 metric tons. The general goal is to bring about a notable rise in the level of agricultural growth.

To ensure a new breakthrough in agriculture, the conference pointed out: At present, it is necessary to stabilize and perfect rural policies and to deepen rural reform.

The conference stressed: First, it is necessary to stabilize and perfect the system of contracted responsibility based on the household, with remuneration linked to output, and to establish and perfect socialized service networks. Second, it is necessary to foster and establish a mechanism for procurement and marketing which combines economic planning with market regulation in a continuous effort to enliven commodity flow in the rural areas. Third, it is necessary to guide town and village enterprises to develop soundly according to the policy of readjustment, consolidation, transformation, and upgrading.

Anhui has increased its investment in agriculture by 100 million yuan this year and increased its total agricultural loans by 0.6 billion yuan to 2.9 billion yuan.

The conference asked party committees and governments at all levels to make decisive efforts to increase investment in agriculture; improve material conditions for agricultural development; actively popularize and utilize the results of agricultural research so that agriculture will develop along with the development of science and technology; vigorously strengthen comprehensive agricultural development; and bring into full play the potential of our agricultural resources.

The conference stressed: It is necessary to uphold the correct road in rural economic development. We must pay attention to increasing overall agricultural production capability. To achieve this goal, it is first of all necessary to do a good job of transforming and utilizing

the cultivated land. Then we must increase the area of experimental plots, high-yield plots, and plots yielding 1 metric ton of grain per mu. Then we must work hard to increase the yield and efficiency in growing grain, cotton, and other major agricultural crops. Second, it is necessary to develop and utilize new resources. Third, it is necessary to promote the steady growth of town and village enterprises and take the road of all-round development of agriculture, industry, and commerce. Fourth, it is necessary to promote agricultural development in suburban and poverty-stricken areas so as to make urban and rural areas merge into an organic whole.

Responsible comrades of the provincial party committee also asked all prefectures, cities, and counties to pay attention to bringing into play the role of the agricultural economic commission, strengthen leadership over the commission, and make it a comprehensive economic department comparable to the planning and economic commissions.

Lu Rongjing Views Education at Anhui Colleges

*OW2301214790 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Jan 90*

[Text] Lu Rongjing, provincial party secretary, and (Lu Guangcai), Standing Committee member and head of the Organization Department, together with responsible comrades of the party and government of Bengbu City, paid a visit to teachers, students, staff and workers of the Anhui Business Administration Academy, the Bengbu Medical College, and the Anhui Finance and Trade Academy.

Lu Rongjing said: The basic problem of education is determining what kind of people we are going to train. Institutes of higher education must insist on the socialist orientation. They must be strict in running schools, establish a good school spirit, and attach primary importance to changing students' ideology and establishing a firm and correct political orientation. They should enable the students to adhere faithfully to the four cardinal principles; resist the attack of the bourgeoisie's corrosive ideology; oppose bourgeois liberalization; establish a view of serving the people and socialist construction; and become reliable successors of the socialist cause.

At the Anhui Business Administration Academy, Lu Rongjing pointed out: A qualified socialist business administrator must, in addition to mastering business knowledge, firmly establish an ideology of rendering the service for the prosperity of socialist economy. It is necessary for schools to arrange the courses in such a way as to strengthen the basic theory of Marxism and Leninism and the education on the basic knowledge about the party. Schools can invite excellent entrepreneurs to teach at colleges. It is imperative for schools to strengthen ideological and political work. Attention should be paid to establishing a good school spirit. With

the goal of cultivating people, schools must realize the dialectical unity of instructing knowledge and enhancing quality.

At the Bengbu Medical College, Lu Rongjing inquired in detail about the students' current ideological condition as well as their living conditions. He was very concerned about the dormitory, food, and recreation conditions for the students. He carefully inquired of the leaders at the college whether the students can enjoy hot meals, boiled water, and hot baths. Lu Rongjing said: Schools must carry out their work in a comprehensive way, train students in the ability of self-administration, and gradually form a good school spirit. We should pay attention to a comprehensive education. First of all, the training of students should be strict. Secondly, it is necessary to implement routine ideological and political work. Third, a typical example must be set up. We must find several dormitories to be good examples for others to follow.

At the Anhui Finance and Trade Academy, Lu Rongjing expressed his satisfaction about the strict way in which the school is run. He said: The key to running a school lies in having a united and militant group and in being strict in running a school. He said: The students' problems are, in the final analysis, the teachers' problems. In education, teachers must, first of all, have a firm and correct political orientation. It is necessary to solve the problem of what kinds of people we shall train. We must consolidate the educational contents with the goal of training the socialist successors as our guiding line. He expressed his hope that the Anhui Finance and Trade Academy will bring into play its own advantages to contribute suggestions for the invigoration of economy in Anhui.

Chen Guangyi Presides at Fujian Party Plenum

*OW2601011690 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese
9 Jan 90 p 1*

[Text] Yesterday the 4th provincial party committee held its 14th plenary session. The session heard and studied the important speeches that Comrade Jiang Zemin had made during his Fujian visit. It also adopted a resolution on holding the Fifth Fujian Provincial CPC Congress in the second half of this year. All members of the provincial Advisory Commission and the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission attended the plenary session as observers.

The session was presided over by Chen Guangyi, secretary of the provincial party committee.

Wang Zhaoguo, Jia Qinglin, and Yuan Qitong, deputy secretaries of the provincial party committee, conveyed to the session the speeches that Comrade Jiang Zemin had made during his inspection tour of Longyan, Zhangzhou, Xiamen, and Fuzhou, which he had visited to conduct investigation and study.

The session agreed: Despite his busy schedule, Comrade Jiang Zemin made an inspection tour of Fujian, during

which he affirmed the work of our province and told of his ardent expectations for us. This embodies the concern and encouragement of the Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission for Fujian's party, government, military, and people. This also reflects the new party central leadership's fine work style of forging close ties with the masses and going to the grass roots to conduct investigation and study and do some down-to-earth work. We will rally even more closely around the Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as its core; firmly take the socialist road with Chinese characteristics; fully carry out the plans of the Party Central Committee and the State Council; and strive to advance the work of our province.

The session pointed out: To study and implement Comrade Jiang Zemin's speeches, we must first clearly understand the domestic and international situation and uphold the socialist orientation. In his speeches Comrade Jiang Zemin correctly analyzed the current domestic and international situation by applying the Marxist stand, viewpoint, and method. He stressed the extreme importance of maintaining political stability and sustained, steady, and coordinated economic growth. Party and government leaders at all levels must attach great importance to this. In conjunction with the current education campaign to uphold the socialist road under the leadership of the Communist Party, they must conduct education on the current situation, strengthen ideological-political work, correct erroneous ideas, strengthen their confidence, and pluck up their spirit. When we look at the current international situation and review the political storm which broke out in China last year during the late spring and early summer, we must remain sober and vigilant and firmly oppose bourgeois liberalization. At the same time, we must be prepared mentally to oppose infiltration, evolution, and subversion on a long-term basis and carry this struggle through to the end.

The session stressed that no matter what changes occur in the international situation, we must adhere to the leadership of the Communist Party of China, firmly take the socialist road with Chinese characteristics, and resolutely maintain political unity with the Central Committee.

The session called on party organizations at all levels to strengthen party building and give full play to the party's role as the core of leadership. While focusing on the party's political line, party organizations should strengthen education on the basic line, basic theories, and basic knowledge among party members. Thus they will fundamentally raise their political and ideological quality. Party organizations should launch a vigorous ideological struggle within the party by introducing criticism and self-criticism. This will enable them to raise the party members' consciousness of the struggle against erroneous ideas of all descriptions. We must be strict with party members and give full play to the party's role as the core of leadership in order to strengthen the

party's unity, appeal, and fighting capability. Party organizations at all levels must implement the principle of democratic centralism; improve inner party life; strengthen the leading bodies; streamline grass-roots party organizations by selecting good leaders to lead them; and strive to transform backward party branches. At the same time, throughout the province soldiers and civilians should seriously take part in activities to learn from Lei Feng. They should also carry forward the spirit of the Kutian meeting and build socialist spiritual civilization. These activities should be organized, serious, frequent, and effectively conducted, and they should be part of the socialist education campaign. We should make efforts to organize the people of the whole province to learn from the People's Liberation Army [PLA] and to do a good job in supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to dependents of servicemen and martyrs in order to further improve Army-government and Army-civilian relations.

The session stressed that it is necessary to firmly improve the economic environment, rectify the economic order, deepen reform, and open wider to the outside world. This will enable Fujian's economic development to advance. The main purpose of Comrade Jiang Zemin's recent inspection tour of Fujian Province was to boost its reform and opening to the outside world. While continuing reform and opening to the outside world, we should try to achieve better results. He said that Fujian is very important strategically because it is a province opening to the outside world and a province where comprehensive reforms are being carried out. We must understand our province's reforms and opening to the outside world from this angle; transform the Party Central Committee's encouragement and inspiration into the conscious action of the people throughout the province; and strive to achieve better results in deepening reform and opening to the outside world in the new year. In line with the principle of "mutual understanding, mutual trust, mutual benefit, and mutual consideration" raised by Comrade Jiang Zemin, we should do a good job in attracting foreign investments, particularly investments from Taiwan. We should continue to provide guidance for joint investments and development projects by Overseas Chinese and businessmen in Hong Kong and Taiwan. To ensure smooth progress in reform and opening to the outside world and sustained, steady, and coordinated development of the economy, we must strengthen our foundation by judging the current economic situation in our province. Besides continuing to strengthen basic industries and to step up the building of the infrastructure, we must attach special importance to strengthening the foundation of agriculture. To grasp agricultural production, we must emphasize establishing the responsibility system and see to it that it is implemented at all levels. We must intensify implementing the "grain project" in order to maintain stable grain production.

The session particularly stressed the maintenance of stability. This should be first among all priorities and a

prerequisite in all work. Leaders at all levels must bear in mind at all times the importance of stability. They must seriously analyze any existing factors which could cause instability in their regions and departments and act quickly eliminate any hidden dangers. It is necessary to strengthen the leading bodies and the unity between cadres and the masses and between soldiers and civilians. All levels should work hard together to ensure stability; carry out in an all-round way the guidelines contained in the important speeches that Comrade Jiang Zemin had made during his inspection tour of Fujian; and strive to do this year's work in a better way.

Fujian's Chen Guangyi Visits Lianjiang Troops

OW2501200990 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese
11 Jan 90 p 1

[Excerpts] A Fujian provincial support group for the Army began this year's troop cheering activities yesterday in Lianjiang Country despite rain. The support group was organized to support the Army and give preferential treatment to the families of soldiers and revolutionary martyrs on the occasion of the Spring Festival. The troop cheering activities will play a positive role in the joint soldiers-people campaign to learn from Lei Feng. These activities will also help the campaign to build spiritual civilization, and the campaign to carry forward the spirit of the Gutian Congress [the ninth party congress of the Fourth Army of the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army, over which by Mao Zedong presided in December 1929 at Gutian, Shanghang County, Fujian].

The group is composed of Chen Guangyi, provincial party committee secretary, and Jia Qinglin, Yuan Qitong, Zhang Zongde, and the leading comrades of some provincial departments and bureaus and Fuzhou City. The group, braving drizzles, visited the Pandu Township of Lianjiang County and joined the soldiers and people there in planting trees. [passage omitted]

Chen Guangyi said to the soldiers and people there: The People's Liberation Army [PLA] is composed of the sons and daughters of the people, and it is a great wall of iron and steel for the People's Republic. In the new year, we should clearly know the current international and domestic situation; firmly improve the economic environment; rectify the economic order; deepen the reform; open the province wider to the outside world; and maintain a stable situation. We should carry forward the fine tradition of Army-people friendship, further implement various policies concerning giving preferential treatment to soldiers and their families and to the resettlement of veterans. We should conscientiously do a good job in supporting the Army and in giving preferential treatment to the families of soldiers and revolutionary martyrs in Fujian. He also said: We should launch widespread joint Army-people campaigns to learn from Lei Feng. We should build spiritual civilization, carry forward the spirit of the Gutian Congress, and

encourage the building of the "two civilizations" in Fujian this year. [passage omitted]

Chen Guangyi Greets Fujian Armed Police

OW2501060390 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Jan 90

[Text] A Fujian provincial support group for cheering the Army, organized to support the army and give preferential treatment to families of soldiers and revolutionary martyrs on the occasion of the Spring Festival, visited officers and men of the Armed Police corps in Fuzhou this morning. The group was led by Chen Guangyi, secretary of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee.

Today the Fujian Provincial Armed Police Corps held a military review and gave a demonstration of military skills to show its achievements of the past year. At 0830 Comrade Chen Guangyi, standing in a reviewing car in the company of Senior Colonel (Wang Jinpu), political commissar of the provincial Armed Police Corps, reviewed an Armed Police detachment [zhi dui] directly under the Armed Police Corps. Then the officers and men of the detachment, in a display of power and grandeur, marched in formation past the reviewing stand. Secretary Chen Guangyi and Corps Commander (Hong Shaohu) each spoke after the review and parade.

On behalf of the provincial party committee, the provincial Advisory Committee, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial people's government, the provincial committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC], the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee, the provincial Military District, and the provincial Army support group, Comrade Chen Guangyi extended his cordial regards to all the Armed Policemen in the province. He expressed his heartfelt thanks to them for the achievements and contributions they had made in the past year. He wished them greater achievements in building the Armed Police in the new year and urged them to make more contributions by accomplishing the missions assigned by the party and the people.

Comrade (Hong Shaohu) said in his speech that in the new year, the provincial Armed Police Corps will strengthen the ideological education of its troops; uphold the party's absolute leadership over the Armed Forces; be strict with its troops; and ensure that the troops will identify themselves with the party Central Committee under any circumstance and strive to maintain political standards at all times. This will also ensure that the troops will form a well-trained, well-disciplined, and tough Armed Police force in order to live up to the expectations of the party and the people and the trust placed in them by the provincial party committee and the provincial people's government.

Members of the provincial Army support group Hu Hong, Zhang Zongde, Zhang Kehui, (Zhao Xueli), Huang Ming, Wen Xiushan, Su Changpei, Chen

Xizhong, Chen Xinxiu, Hong Yongshi, and (Jin Neng-tou), and veteran comrades Wei Jinshui, Jia Jiuming, Huang Yaguang, and Zhang Zhaodi took part in the troop cheering activities, attended the military review, and watched the military skills demonstration.

Fujian Leaders Attend Veterans Tea Party

OW2601020790 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Jan 90

[Text] On the morning of 20 January, retired veteran cadres and comrades of Fujian Province held a tea party at the Fujian Provincial Veteran Cadres Recreation Center. They greeted the first Spring Festival of the 1990's. Attending the party were Chen Guangyi, Jia Qinglin, Hu Hong, Cheng Xu, Ling Qing, and other provincial leaders, as well as veteran comrades (Wei Jinshui), (Wu Hongxiang), (Jia Jiuming), (Xu Yuqing), and retired cadres and comrades at and above the vice provincial governor level.

Chen Guangyi, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, first extended new year greetings to the veteran comrades attending the party and to retired comrades from all fronts in Fujian. He wished everyone a happy new year and good health. He said that Fujian's achievements in the past 10 years of reform and opening to the outside world were inseparable from the efforts of all veteran comrades. He hoped that retired comrades in Fujian would continue to carry forward the revolutionary traditions and make new contributions to Fujian's economic development.

Jia Qinglin, Hu Hong, Cheng Xu, (Jia Jiuming), and other leading comrades also extended cordial regards to the veteran comrades attending the party and to all retired veteran cadres in the whole province.

Chen Guangyi Inspects Fujian Grass-Roots Work

OW2401123890 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0853 GMT 22 Jan 90

[By reporter Cai Qinghe (5591 3237 3109)]

[Text] Fuzhou, 22 Jan (XINHUA)— Since the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, some 100,000 cadres of Fujian have reached out to grass-roots units to help solve problems of the masses, much to the welcome of the people.

An outstanding feature of Fujian cadres' current drive to do practical work at the grass-roots level is that leading cadres have all stayed in villages to do the work there. Preliminary statistics show that in the past 6 months, 262 party and government leading cadres at and above the county level in the province stayed in villages for 2,990 days. All the major city and prefectural leading cadres have stayed in villages. In Nanping Prefecture, the prefectural party committee secretary and the commissioner of the prefectural administrative office led 51 major leading cadres at and above the county level in the

prefecture to stay in villages for 477 days. They have also set the requirement that in the future, they will spend at least 3 months each year at grass-roots units to conduct investigations and studies, and spend more than 3 days each quarter staying in villages. In Ningde Prefecture, 68 leaders at and above the district and county levels led office cadres to the grass-roots units. While there, they received more than 7,000 visitors, and immediately solved problems brought to them or else set up files to solve problems. They handled more than 4,000 cases. They also helped grass-roots units solve more than 100 urgent and difficult problems. Zheng Yizheng, secretary of the Putian City party committee, and Chen Guizong, deputy secretary of the city party committee and mayor, came to stay for 3 days in Xiwei Village in Bangtuo Town, Xianyou County. They traveled to farm houses and had heart-to-heart talks and dined with the peasants. In the fields, they joined the peasants in digging the earth and pulling the carts to deliver the earth for building ditches. Local peasants were moved, saying: The traditions of the old days have come to life again.

Another piece of evidence of the practical work done by Fujian's cadres for grass-roots units is their efforts to help solve the problems in production and livelihood faced by enterprises and workers in difficulties. The Fujian provincial party committee and government have tried to solve the problem of enterprises that have completely or partially stopped production, which they regard as an important matter for stabilizing the society. Many meetings have been held to study the solutions. Chen Guangyi, secretary of the provincial party committee; Zhao Xuemin, member of the provincial party committee standing committee; and Shi Xingmou, vice provincial governor, led officials of provincial and city departments to the Fujian Machinery Plant, the Fujian Cannery, and other enterprises to conduct investigations and studies, and helped solve difficult problems in production. They also visited the families of workers experiencing difficulties in their livelihood. Leaders of the appropriate provincial departments personally led work teams to reach out to enterprises in difficulties to understand the situation there and solve their problems. The provincial finance department has separately appropriated more than 30 million yuan to help enterprises in trouble tide over difficulties and to provide relief to workers experiencing special difficulties in their livelihood. The provincial trade union council and other local trade unions have appropriated more than 200,000 yuan to solve the problems of workers with special difficulties. Fuzhou City has organized 700 cadres to go to factories and neighborhoods to carry out the activities of "visiting 10,000 households, knowing their worries, and working for them." They solved the immediate livelihood problems of 4,271 workers of 86 enterprises in difficulties.

Jiangsu Official Explains 1990 Economic Goals

OW2301095590 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1015 GMT 13 Jan 90

[Text] A provincial meeting on planning, finance, and commodity prices was held in Nanjing on 13 January.

The meeting was held mainly to arrange the province's economic work for 1990. Provincial government leaders Chen Huanyou, Gao Dezheng, Ling Qihong, Yang Yongyi, Zhang Xuwu, Wu Xijun, and Ji Yunshi attended the meeting.

Pu Mengling, chairman of the provincial Planning and Economic Committee, delivered a report, entitled: "Enhance Vigor and Keep Forging Ahead To Achieve Steady Economic Development in the Course of Improving the Economic Environment and Rectifying the Economic Order."

He said: In 1989, all localities and departments in Jiangsu Province basically realized the objectives of improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order. As a result, the province maintained a per capita grain output of 1,000 jin, the overheated economy cooled, commodity price increases were controlled, investment and consumption were considerably reduced, provincial revenues increased steadily, savings deposits of both urban and rural people rose sharply, and export trade reached the planned target.

Pu Mengling said: In the economic work this year, the problems are how to keep the commodity price increase smaller than it was last year; achieve a balance between revenue and expenditure; and properly place job seekers. In order to solve the problems, we must make great efforts to develop production, strive for bumper agricultural harvests, and maintain proper industrial growth. The key to successfully solving the problems lies in launching a widespread and deep campaign to increase production and practice economy and to raise revenue and reduce expenditure. This year we should take further steps to improve the economic environment, rectify the economic order, and deepen the reform and to bring about steady economic development. We must also enhance our vigor and ensure a stable situation.

Chen Huanyou Attends Jiangsu Trade Union Forum

OW2601062990 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese
12 Jan 90 P 1

[Text] The Fifth Plenary Session of the Eighth Jiangsu Provincial Trade Union Council was held in Nanjing from 10 to 12 January. The main topics of the session were to seriously study and carry out the guidelines set by the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, the 8th Jiangsu Provincial CPC Congress, and the 2d Session of the 11th Executive Committee of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions; to review and sum up the work of trade unions in Jiangsu in 1989; and to study and set the major tasks for this year.

Chen Huanyou, Zhou Ze, Cao Keming, and others attended the session.

On behalf of the provincial party committee and government, Chen Huanyou presented his views on trade union work in the province. He emphatically pointed out: The highest priority task this year is to maintain a stable

situation. This is the central task of the whole party, as well as the basis for trade unions to carry out all work. Strengthening ideological and political work among staff members and workers, and maintaining stability of their thinking are extremely important for maintaining the stability of the whole society. Chen Huanyou said: We should organize staff members and workers, especially industrial workers, to take part in political activities. Party and government organs should use the opinions and demands of workers and the masses as an important reference in mapping plans and policies. Before implementing any major policies or reform measures, they should earnestly hear the opinions of workers' representatives. Party committees at all levels should seriously hear trade unions' work reports, discuss and study major issues on trade union work, and assist trade unions in solving difficulties and problems. It is also hoped that the whole society will earnestly show concern and support trade union work.

Chen Binliang, chairman of the provincial trade union council, made a work report at the meeting. He said: The general goals in Jiangsu's trade union work this year are to seriously carry out the guidelines set by the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and the 8th Jiangsu Provincial CPC Congress; to maintain stability and strengthen unity among staff members and workers by totally depending on the working class; to make efforts to improve the economic environment, rectify the economic order, deepen reform, and ensure sustained, steady, and coordinated economic development; and to properly conduct trade union work and reforms while carrying out the party's central tasks. The meeting elected Xu Xicheng as vice chairman of the provincial trade union council.

Xiang Shouzhi Attends Jiangsu Military Meeting

OW2301214090 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese
14 Jan 90 P 1

[By reporters Zhang Xinwen (4545 2450 2429) and Zhang Yingxiang (1728 2019 4382)]

[Text] The Nanjing Military Region ended a 5-day military administrative work meeting in Nanjing on 13 January. Leaders and responsible comrades of the organs of the Nanjing Military Region, including Xiang Shouzhi, Fu Kuiqing, Guo Tao, Wang Chengbin, Liu Lunxian, and Hong Jiade, attended the meeting. The meeting integrated the guiding principle of "upholding the standard of combat effectiveness and taking military training as a central task," summed up experiences, commended the advanced [units and individuals], and drew up plans and measures.

Last year, the Nanjing Military Region focused on the major training tasks by paying close attention to standardized military training. It persisted in proceeding from the needs of difficult and rigorous actual combat; promoted fulfillment of comprehensive training with

basic training as the central task; and, thereby, succeeded in enhancing the combat effectiveness of the units.

Commander Xiang Shouzhi and Political Commissar Fu Kuiqing of the Nanjing Military Region spoke at the meeting. They stressed: It is necessary for the Army to make vigorous efforts to improve the political building of the Army and to keep upgrading its military qualities.

A number of advanced units and individuals with outstanding performances in military training along with some advanced units that distinguished themselves in implementing regulations applicable to all units were commended at the meeting.

Jiangsu Military Leaders Greet Soldiers, Workers

OW2501135590 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1015 GMT 19 Jan 90

[Text] Xiang Shouzhi, Guo Tao, Wang Chengbin, Liu Lunxian, Wang Tailan, and other leading comrades of Nanjing Military Region came to the 2d Branch Warehouse of a certain Military District's warehouse in Nanjing and to the grain processing plant of the Military District's farm in spite of the bitter cold today. They extended cordial greetings to cadres, fighters, staff, and workers who were working on the production front.

When Xiang Shouzhi and other leading comrades came to the grain processing plant of the Military District's farm, they jubilantly inspected workshops, warehouses, and the laboratory and shook hands and chatted with officers, soldiers, staffs, and workers. At the 2d Branch Warehouse of the certain Military District's warehouse, leading comrades of the Military Region heard a detailed report on the bedding and clothing warehouse, the enlisted men's mess hall, the kitchen, living quarters, clinic, and library. The leading comrades inquired about the fighters' health with deep concern.

Comrade Xiang Shouzhi said: It is necessary to improve the diet for fighters during the Spring Festival holidays. It is also necessary to supply colorful recreational activities, so that fighters can spend a joyful, civilized Spring Festival. He called on comrades on the logistic front to develop the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, be orientated to the grass roots, do pioneering work arduously, set strict systems, strengthen management, and do all work even better to make new contributions to revolutionizing, modernizing, and regularizing the Military Region's units.

Xiang Shouzhi Attends Jiangsu Spring Festival

OW2401192390 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1015 GMT 20 Jan 90

[Text] The assembly hall of the Nanjing Military Region was teeming with laughter and gaiety this morning. Happily gathering here to greet the first Spring Festival of the 1990's were Du Ping, member of the Central Advisory Commission; leaders of the Nanjing Military Region, including Xiang Shouzhi, Guo Tao, Wang

Chengbin, Liu Lunxian, and Wang Tailan; and more than 400 old comrades and old Red Army soldiers above the army level who retired in Nanjing.

On behalf of the party committee and leading organs of the Military Region and all their members, Commander Xiang Shouzhi paid high tribute and extended holiday greetings to all the old comrades.

Xiang Shouzhi also briefed the old comrades on the Military Region's achievements in carrying out reforms and construction in the past year. The achievements were made possible because of the foundation laid by the old comrades when they were on active duty. Their continued support and concern for the military while they have been in retirement has also helped. Xiang Shouzhi hoped that the old comrades will continue to earnestly implement the guidelines of the 4th and 5th Plenary Sessions of the 13th CPC Central Committee and the enlarged meeting of the Central Military Commission under the leadership of the Jiang Zemin-led CPC Central Committee and the Central Military Commission. Xiang Shouzhi also hoped that the old comrades will go on paying attention and supporting Army building as ever with a strong sense of political responsibility and historical mission.

Du Ping also spoke at the meeting. Old comrades Ding Qiusheng, Liu Xiyuan, Yao Zujiang, Zhang San, and Hu Bingyun, who had took part in the first and second domestic revolutionary wars, attended the get-together. The meeting was presided over by Wang Yongming, deputy director of the Political Department of the Nanjing Military Region.

Wu Guanzheng Attends Jiangxi Inspection Meeting

OW2401150990 Nanchang JIANGXI RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jan 90 p 1,3

[Excerpts] It is necessary to regard the campaign to build a clean government as a high principle that manifests the party spirit. It is also necessary to consider carefully the issues of greatest concern to the people; and to provide guidance, so that the clean-government campaign will be carried out at a deeper level. This is a new requirement which the provincial party committee and government have set for the clean government campaign in our province this year. From 29 to 30 December, leading comrades of the provincial party committee and government heard reports by the provincial inspection group on building a clean government. The leading comrades fully affirmed the achievements made by our province in this area, and made plans for further consolidating and enhancing these achievements.

Organized by the provincial party committee and government, the provincial inspection group on building a clean government inspected various localities in early December last year. Separate groups were formed and led by 11 members of the standing committees of the provincial people's congress and the provincial committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative

Conference [CPPCC]. The groups went to 11 prefectures and cities to hear local reports; to conduct checks on major cases of grave importance; to survey more than 50 counties (cities and districts) as well as peasant households in villages and grassroots units; and to widely solicit opinions from all walks of life. [passage omitted]

Comrades Wu Guanzheng and Liu Fangzheng heard the reports and spoke at the meeting. They stressed that cadres at all levels should stand firm on the principle of party spirit and try to better understand the clean-government campaign on that basis. We are the ruling party. The party cannot do without the people, and vice versa. To maintain a relationship of flesh and blood with the people, we should be determined to solve the problem of unhealthy party style. We should firmly carry out the campaign to build a clean government, resolutely investigate, and deal with all cases of corruption. Cases of building of private houses in violation of discipline should be handled strictly according to the regulations without showing any mercy. [passage omitted]

In touching on the work of building a clean government in 1990 in our province, they said: The general idea is to consolidate the achievements already made; finish the ongoing tasks that started successfully; explore new areas of work; and provide concrete guidance for the clean government campaign, so that it will develop at a deeper level. To consolidate the achievements made, as far as the supply of the means of agricultural production is concerned, we should implement the principle of "two openings and one supervision," and continue to perfect all the collateral systems. In terms of the question of resolutely halting the practice of excessive feasting, specific regulations should be worked out that will govern issues related to entertainment in economic exchanges among enterprises. During the Spring Festival in particular, we should strictly investigate and deal with cases of feasting in violation of discipline, and resolutely prevent a recurrence of excessive feasting. To recover unpaid debts, appropriate departments should formulate effective regulations for the management of public funds. We should pursue the work of ending unauthorized occupation of houses. We should resolutely avoid going through motions. Decisive and swift actions should be taken to solve the existing problems. It is especially necessary to successfully attend to the investigation and handling of cases of grave importance, which is a crucial matter. [passage omitted]

Comrade Jiang Zhuping was also present to hear the reports. Also attending the meeting were appropriate comrades of the office of the provincial leading group for building a clean government, the provincial Discipline Inspection commission, the provincial supervision department, and other departments concerned.

Jiangxi's Wu Guanzheng Investigates Prefecture

OW2401222890 Nanchang JIANGXI RIBAO
in Chinese 14 Jan 90, p 1

[Text] Governor Wu Guanzheng conducted an investigative study of a number of villages and plants in

Ganzhou Prefecture recently. He pointed out that the results achieved by the Gannan experimental area for reform in the past 2 years were quite encouraging. He said: "It is imperative to adhere to the socialist orientation and continue to promote the building of the experimental area for reform."

From 31 December 1989 to 5 January 1990, Governor Wu Guanzheng went to Ganzhou City and to Dingnan, Quannan, Longnan, Xinfeng, and Nankang Counties to investigate and study the situation there. He visited peasant families in the rural areas and went to work shops and dining halls of staff members and workers of various plants. He did this to understand in detail the production and living conditions of workers and peasants, the distribution of income, the ideological trend of staff members and workers and their main thinking, the workstyle of cadres, and the progress in conducting education on the party's basic line.

At Sunwu Production Group of Yangmei Village under Lishi Township in Dingnan County, Wu Guanzheng entered the home of Zhong Shaoxing, who specializes in orange production. Wu Guanzheng asked the latter about his living conditions. Zhong Shaoxing answered: "In the past, we did not have enough grain during six months of the year, and we could not afford to buy chemical fertilizers and insecticides. In the past several years, we planted orange trees on mountains to increase our income. With the money, we can now buy chemical fertilizers and insecticides and we have enough grain for the whole year." Huang Minxin, secretary of the prefectural party committee, and Zhang Yunchuan, commissioner of the prefecture, asked him: "Now that you have more money, how are you going to spend it?" "We will continue to invest the money in production," Zhong Shaoxing answered. Upon hearing this, Wu Guanzheng happily said: "You are doing the right thing. It will be fine." He told the local leaders: "Dingnan County's potentialities are on the mountains. The people can get rich by utilizing mountainous land; we should consider the mountainous land as farmland."

In Quannan County, Wu Guanzheng visited a silkworm base and a silk plant to understand the local people's experience in developing agricultural sideline productions, including silkworm breeding, which can earn foreign exchange. The leaders of the county introduced the ideas of developing diversified farming operations by integrating agricultural and industrial production. The leaders also introduced the idea of attaching importance to benefitting both the county and individual peasant households. Wu Guanzheng was convinced that the county's road of economic development is very bright. He asked them to rely on the masses, continue their efforts, work in a solid manner, and further promote production and construction and improve people's livelihood.

In Xinfeng and Nankang counties, Wu Guanzheng heard reports from leading cadres of the two counties on how they suited measures to the local conditions. He also

learned of how they adjusted the agricultural production structure, opened up waste hilly land for planting orange trees, and developed a garden economy by growing shaddock. Wu Guanzheng also visited a 10,000-mu orange growing base being built in Xinfeng County. The county has favorable conditions for growing oranges and has developed a plan to plant orange trees on 20,000 mu of land. The peasants in the county have benefited from engaging in diversified farming operations. In 1989, the net per capita income of peasants in the county reached 595 yuan, increasing by 90 yuan over the previous year. The peasants in Nankang County utilized available land near their houses and barren hilly land to plant orange trees on more 30,000 mu of land. More than 16,000 families in the county are developing a garden economy, and their annual income has exceeded 3,000 yuan per family. The county plans to expand the acreage of orange orchards by 5,000 mu each year to a total of 70,000 mu.

Wu Guanzheng also visited the Dongshan Ready-Made Clothes Market in Nankang County. The market has a total building area of more than 13,400 square meters with 320 individual operators. Items being sold there are mostly low-priced clothes. The market has attracted many clothing dealers, both within and outside the province. Ready-made clothes sold there are mostly made by urban and rural residents of the county. The total value of ready-made clothes produced in the county in 1989 reached 40 million yuan. After seeing the market, Wu Guanzheng told comrades of the country: Your ready-made clothes market has developed quite rapidly with good economic results. However, you must continue to strengthen management, raise service quality, and improve security. You should further improve the market in order to promote the development of production.

After investigating rural areas and various plants, Wu Guanzheng heard work reports by leading members of the Ganzhou Prefectural Party Committee and the Ganzhou Prefectural Administrative Office. Wu Guanzheng said: In the past 2 years, the Gannan experimental area achieved great development through reform in both production and construction. The people's living standard have been significantly improved and raised, the society is stable, and the situation is quite hopeful. The achievements are quite heartening. He particularly praised the people in the Gannan area for their selfless dedication and pioneering and enterprising spirit. He emphatically said: All of our party and government work is directed toward gradually improving and raising the people's livelihood. However, only if we successfully develop the economy can we improve and raise the people's living condition in a better way. Economic work is the foundation. We must not forget economic construction at any time, because it is the central task. In the new year, we must adhere to the socialist orientation, continue to keep and accumulate experiences from reform and opening to the outside world, continue to promote construction in the experimental area for

reform, and struggle hard in order to realize the goal of the second doubling of the GNP before the end of this century.

Jiangxi's Wu Guanzheng Attends Economic Meeting

OW2601064990 Nanchang JIANGXI RIBAO
in Chinese 13 Jan 90 p 1,3

[By reporters Cui Yuanqi, Chen Xiaoyun]

[Text] The provincial conference of prefectural administrative office commissioners, city mayors, and county heads opened on 12 January. The main discussion topic was measures to further implement the guidelines of the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee; to relay and implement the guidelines of the national conference on planning and finance; and to study and formulate the plans for improving the economic environment, rectifying economic order, and deepening reform in our province.

Provincial Governor Wu Guanzheng presided over yesterday's meeting. Vice Governor Jiang Zhuping delivered a speech. Attending the meeting were Liu Fangren, Wang Zhaorong, Lu Xiuzhen, Zhao Zengyi, Di Sheng, Liu Zhonghou, Wang Shufeng, Zhu Zhihong, Xu Qin, Qian Jiaming, Sun Xiyue, Zhang Fengyu, Fang Qian, Xu Shaolin, Wu Ping, Liao Yanxiong, and Bai Dongcai, member of the Central Advisory Commission.

In the past year, the province achieved initial results in improving the economic environment and rectifying economic order. This was due to the efforts of the whole province to earnestly implement the principle of improving the economic environment, rectifying economic order, and deepening reform; and to thoroughly carry out the "double increase, double economy" campaign. The economy as a whole is heading in a healthy direction. The province reaped a bumper agricultural harvest, with the total grain output setting an all-time record. The output of cotton, oil-bearing crops, cured tobacco, and other major cash crops was also considerably higher than the previous year. The province made varying degrees of progress in forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, and fisheries. Workers on the industrial front did a fairly good job in fulfilling annual plans after overcoming such difficulties as a sluggish market, energy shortage, and tight money. The major indices in the economic and social development plan were fulfilled; some of these were even overfulfilled. The total industrial and agricultural output value topped 40 billion yuan. The increase in retail prices was markedly lower than the previous year; thus we met one of our stated goals. The absolute value of the increase in financial revenues and the peasants' incomes was the greatest in many years.

The general requirements for this year's economic work in Jiangxi are as follows: Continue to implement the policy of curbing demands and tightening credit and finance; strive to increase the supplies of farm products and the output of energy and popular manufactured

goods; improve economic results; slow down price hikes; and achieve stability in the market, the economy, and society. The major objectives of economic work are as follows: We should try to gradually achieve the six goals which the provincial party committee set for improving the economic environment and rectifying economic order; we should try to slow down price hikes; we should reap an all-around bumper agricultural harvest; we should improve economic results; we should widen the channels of commodity circulation; we should readjust and improve the economic structure; we should arrange jobs for people in urban areas; we should deepen and perfect reforms in all fields; we should maintain optimal economic growth; and we should beef up power for sustained development. The major indices for economic and social development this year are as follow: The total industrial and agricultural output value is to exceed the previous year by 6.3 percent; total agricultural output value is to rise by 4 or 5 percent by working at it harder; total industrial output value is to rise by 7 or 8 percent by working at it harder; and finance revenue is to increase by 400 million yuan.

To fulfill the tasks and goals mentioned above, the meeting urged localities and departments throughout the province to concentrate on doing good work in the following eight fields:

1. Try every possible way to reap a good agricultural harvest and guarantee grain production. In addition to maintaining a stable crop acreage, the province should actively popularize advanced science and technology suitable for use in agriculture. Such science and technology includes selected development of fine-strain seeds, cultivation of high-yielding models, and combined application of fertilizer. The province should increase the proportion of hybrid rice, especially hybrid early rice, so that the acreage of hybrid early rice in our province this year will account for some 30 percent of the total crop acreage. Great efforts should be made to raise the output of cotton, oil-bearing crops, sugarcane, cured tobacco, and other major cash crops. The province should readjust the internal structure of farming and increase self-sufficiency in industrial raw materials. We should further encourage and guide village and town enterprises to develop, and we should strive for a 14 percent increase in output value of village and town enterprises this year, and a 15-percent increase in rural industrial output value. Agriculture should continue to receive more investment, particularly in the construction of farmland irrigation projects. We should institute more industrial projects in support of agriculture, marketable farm product centers, and the popularization and application of agricultural science and technology.

2. Raise the economic results of industrial enterprises and maintain an appropriate industrial growth. All localities and departments should firmly keep in mind that only by ensuring the success of large and medium-sized enterprises can we guarantee overall economic stability and increase our economic strength. They should do their best to provide a better external environment for

the production of large and medium-sized enterprises. While sticking to the policy of tight money and credit and strictly controlling money supply and loan amounts, they should make a better and flexible use of the funds, and give priority to supporting the production and operation of state-run large and medium-sized backbone enterprises. All enterprises should transform the pressure exerted by the present sluggish market into a motive force, look inward, tap their potential, earnestly improve internal management and operations, and overcome the phenomenon of "replacing management with contracted responsibilities." The major deficit-ridden industries and enterprises should be analyzed one by one to perfect the system of responsibility for switching from deficit to profit. This will help enterprises improve management, tap potential, and eliminate deficits resulting from operations.

3. Vigorously open up the market and attach importance to an unclogged circulation of commodities. The rural market in Jiangxi has great potential. Promoting sales in rural areas is an important way to ease the sluggish sales of some commodities. This will also invigorate the rural economy and promote economic development of the whole province. Industrial departments should produce more goods suitable for consumption in rural areas. Commercial departments should vigorously promote sales of manufactured goods and overstocked commodities in rural areas. In addition, in accordance with the principle of optimizing the export structure and paying equal attention to both external and internal sales, it is necessary to further readjust the export structure; actively increase the exports of machinery, electrical products, light industrial products, textiles, and other products subjected to intensive processing; and develop farm products for export to earn foreign exchange.

4. Strictly control the price hike. It is necessary to strengthen macroscopic management of social consumption funds, strictly control institutional purchasing power, and check the excessive growth of consumption funds. We need to be determined solve the problem of many sources and middlemen selling vital goods. The coal market, in particular, should be rectified. All forms of unscrupulous and disguised price hikes should be stopped, and all unauthorized checkpoints should be removed to end the chaos in commodity circulation.

5. Carefully plan for investments in fixed assets. This year the state has earmarked 4.307 billion yuan for investment in fixed assets in our province, including 1.857 billion yuan for investment in fixed assets of state-owned enterprises. We need to concentrate on the construction of key projects while making continued efforts to control the scale of investment. To do this, it is necessary to readjust the investment structure, curtail general purpose construction projects, and reinforce the construction of key projects. The emphasis of investment this year is still on agriculture, industries in support of agriculture, energy, communications, education, and science and technology. When using their self-raised investment funds, all prefectures and cities should also

give priority to these areas to truly concentrate our energy in support of the development of the primary industry.

6. Strive to increase financial revenue and vigorously curb financial expenditure. To balance this year's finance is a fairly difficult task. While making greater efforts to collect and manage taxes and increasing revenue, it is necessary to resolutely implement the policy of a tight finance and to strictly control financial expenditures. The whole province should truly lead an austere life. Continued efforts should be made to open up other financial sources and obtain financial revenues.

7. Continue to do a good job in education, science, and technology. This year the emphases will be on tackling 10 major technologies, developing 20 new products through scientific research, and conducting industrial experiments and regional agricultural experiments on 10 new technologies. Agricultural science and technology should be focused on the popularization and application of the achievements already made in this area. It should help to considerably raise the standard of agricultural production by conducting extensive, solid, and effective experiments, and through application. In addition, research plans should be made to ensure added power for sustained agricultural development. In industry, the emphasis should be placed on the development and research in nine areas, including rare earth application technology, which is focused on rare earth alloys and new rare earth materials, the design of large molds for automobiles, and other new technologies, techniques, and materials. Continued efforts should be made to organize and successfully implement the Spark plan and the Torch program.

8. Actively open up new spheres of production, continue to uphold the principle of providing jobs through different channels, engage help from all quarters in the society, and widen job openings. As long as the dominant role of the public ownership system is upheld, private enterprises and those run by individuals can be encouraged to develop robustly to provide more jobs for urban labor. In addition, all localities should keep the overall interest in mind, exercise more effective leadership, make unified plans with due consideration for all concerned, and forge ahead toward the goal of improving the economic environment and rectifying economic. Thus they will achieve new success in this year's economic work.

Delegates to the provincial planning and finance conference also attended this meeting. Huang Zhiquan, chairman of the provincial planning commission, and Hua Tong, director of the provincial finance department, delivered speeches at the meeting.

Wu Guanzheng Addresses Jiangxi Financial Meeting

*OW2501140590 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Jan 90*

[Text] The provincial finance conference, which closed in Nanchang on the afternoon of 18 January, called for the following: continued implementation of the tight money policy; doing a good job in [words indistinct]; and planning expenditures in a reasonable manner so as to promote the development of industrial and agricultural production and work in all fields. This will gradually raise the people's living standard in our province.

The provincial finance conference relayed the guidelines of the national finance conference, heard a report on Jiangxi's economic achievements last year, and studied this year's economic work and the measures for increasing revenues and reducing expenditures.

The meeting maintained that since 1990 is a crucial year for improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order, all localities and departments should implement, at all levels and without delay, the tasks related to financial revenue and the measures for increasing revenues and reducing expenditures. The measures adopted by the central and the provincial authorities of appropriately concentrating financial resources should also be carried out completely.

All localities and departments should strictly control administrative expenditures, be mentally prepared to lead an austere life, and curb excessive demands. Expenditures that do not conform to the policy should be slashed, and resolute efforts should be made to correct wasteful and extravagant practices. All localities and departments should strictly keep within their budgets, make sure that they have available funds for whatever they do, accomplish more with less money, and make better use of the funds. They should make special efforts to find new financial sources and reduce expenditures so as to effectively acquire wealth and use it moderately and reasonably.

Finance and tax departments at all levels should fully act as law enforcement authorities, tighten supervision and inspection, and strictly enforce finance and economic discipline.

Provincial Governor Wu Guanzheng was present at the closing of the meeting to deliver a speech.

More than 150 people attended the meeting, including responsible persons of finance and tax departments of all prefectures and cities, including those vested with expanded powers, as well as responsible persons of finance departments directly under the provincial jurisdiction.

Jiangxi's Wu Guanzheng Attends Spring Festival

OW2601063690 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Jan 90

[From the "Provincial Hookup" program]

[Text] The Jiangxi Provincial Government held a get-together to greet the Spring Festival yesterday evening. Governor Wu Guanzheng and Vice Governors Qian Jiaming and Zhang Fengyu zestfully joined nearly 1,000 office cadres and workers, retired cadres, and their family members at the get-together. The get-together was held in the 1 August Auditorium of the provincial government.

Before the soiree began, Governor Wu gave an ebullient speech. He first extended Spring Festival greetings to those present and wished them a happy new year. He then affirmed the achievements made by the offices of the provincial government and set requirements for future work. He called on people to strengthen their spirit and confidence, to strive to make progress, to unswervingly implement the resolutions adopted by the 4th and 5th Plenary Sessions of the 13th CPC Central Committee, and to do office work efficiently. He wished the comrades new success in the Year of the Horse.

After Governor Wu's speech, the soiree began amid the strains of the song "Without the Communist Party There Would Be No New China." Office cadres and their family members took the stage one after another to perform. They performed solos, choruses, storytelling acts, martial arts, and comic dialogues.

Zhejiang Military District Views Political Work

OW2501053890 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 17 Jan 90

[From the "News" program]

[Text] The provincial military district held a political work conference in Hangzhou from 13 to 17 January.

Participants in the conference enthusiastically discussed a summary of some questions on the strengthening and improvement of Army political work in the new situation. They also considered questions raised by an all-Army conference on political work. They unanimously agreed: To withstand the tests of peaceful evolution in the new situation, of reform and opening to the outside world, and of the peaceful environment, it is imperative to effectively strengthen political work. This will ensure that the guns are always in the hands of the faithful and reliable people, and that the troops under the provincial military district and its reserve forces are always qualified politically.

Commander Yang Shijie, Political Commissar Xu Yongqing, and Deputy Political Commissar (Wu Hongge) of the provincial Military District, and Director (Zhu Xiaochu) of the political department of the Military District

as well as division- and regiment-level political commissars and political department directors, attended the conference. At the conference, Political Commissar Xu Yongqing set five requirements for political work in the units of the provincial military district.

Central-South Region

Lin Ruo Visits Guangdong Grass-Roots Units

HK2901145590 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial
Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 28 Jan 90

[Text] On 26 and 27 January, Lin Ruo, secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee; Xie Fei and Guo Rongchang, deputy secretaries of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee; Zheng Guoxiong, Wang Zongchun, Zhu Senlin, and Huang Hao, who are members of the Standing Committee of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee; and Lin Botang, Kuang Ji, Liu Weiming, Lu Zhonghe, and Zhang Gaoli, who are responsible comrades of the Guangdong Provincial People's Government, spent the Lunar New Year Festival in Guangzhou, Zhuhai, Huizhou, and Dongguan, respectively.

During their stay in the above-mentioned cities, the provincial party and government leaders also went to a number of grass-roots units to extend holiday greetings to the public security personnel, the border policemen and police officers, and the broad masses of the cadres and the staff and workers of various enterprises, mines, party and government organs, and commercial institutions, and to the specialized households in the rural areas.

Guangxi's Chen Huiguang Attends CPPCC Tea Party

HK2601105190 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Jan 90

[Excerpts] The regional Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] committee yesterday afternoon gave a tea party in Nanning to usher in the first Spring Festival of the 1990's.

Its Vice Chairman Ou Jiwen presided over the tea party. Chen Huiguang, secretary of the regional party committee and chairman of the regional CPPCC, attended and addressed the meeting. [passage omitted]

Chen Huiguang pointed out at the party: This year is the first year of the 1990's and a year of crucial importance for further economic improvement, rectification, and in-depth reform. We should continue to earnestly implement the spirit of the 4th and 5th Plenary Sessions of the 13th CPC Central Committee, persist in taking economic construction as the central task, uphold the four cardinal principles, and persistently carry out the reform and opening policies. At present we should particularly emphasize the maintenance of social stability. This is the task of top priority. He hoped that all members of the regional CPPCC would give full play to their role and

influence and make new contributions to social stability and economic development of our region. [passage omitted]

Guangxi's Chen Huiguang Visits Air Force Units

*HK2601104690 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Jan 90*

[Text] On the morning of 25 January, regional party and government leaders Chen Huiguang, Cheng Kejie, Tao Aiying, and Zhong Jiazuo visited the Guangxi Military District. They extended best regards to Air Force units stationed in our region. They wished good health and a happy Spring Festival to the officers and men of the units and that they will make new contributions in safeguarding the motherland and border areas in the new year.

In the barracks of the Air Force units, Chen Huiguang, Cheng Kejie, Tao Aiying, Zhong Jiazuo, and other leading comrades were warmly welcomed by Comrades Xiao Xuchu, He Yaodong, Peng Gongge, and Xu Chuandu and many officers and men.

Then they sat down and held a discussion meeting, describing their relations as close as fish and water. Regional party committee Secretary Chen Huiguang and Deputy Secretary Cheng Kejie, who is also acting chairman of the regional people's government, spoke at the meeting. They praised the contributions that the officers and men of the Air Force units of the Guangxi Military District had made in safeguarding border areas, crushing the enemy, stabilizing the political situation, and supporting Guangxi's economic construction. Leaders of the units thanked regional party committees and governments for their support of the units in the supply of manpower, material resources, and financial capacity. The leaders of the units also thanked them for their assistance to the units in fulfilling the tasks of war preparedness and military training. Both sides pledged to strengthen cooperation between the Army and the government and between the Army and the people so as to fulfill all tasks assigned to Guangxi.

Guangxi's Chen Views Political Cooperation

*HK2901083890 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Jan 90*

[Excerpt] Chen Huiguang, regional party committee secretary, pointed out that democratic parties, the Regional Industry and Commerce Federation, and nonparty personages should, in accordance with the principle of treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal and woe, continue to work hard with one heart and one mind. This will enable them to make greater contributions in maintaining the region's political situation of stability and unity, and in reinvigorating Guangxi's economy. He made the remarks on the afternoon of 25 January at a discussion meeting with the leaders of democratic parties and the Regional Industry and Commerce Federation. The regional party committee's

United Front Work Department sponsored the meeting. In the name of the regional party committee, Comrade Chen Huiguang first said happy new year to all present at the meeting and wished them good health and every happiness to their family members. He then continued: Democratic parties and nonparty personages of our region as well as the Regional Industry and Commerce Federation in the past year made their positive contributions to political stability and unity. They helped in economic rectification and in-depth reform of our region, and they especially stood the test of the political riots that broke out in the first half of 1989. They took the overall situation into account and played an important role in maintaining a stable political situation. This year, he added, is the first year of the 1990's, and we should uphold the four cardinal principles, continue to deepen reform and opening to the outside world, and do our work better. Comrade Chen Huiguang also set demands on how to persist in and perfect the multiparty cooperation and political consultation system under the leadership of the CPC.

Zhong Jiazuo, a member of the regional party committee standing committee and vice chairman of the regional Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] Committee; and Huang Yuyang, vice chairman of the regional CPPCC Committee and head of the regional party committee United Front Work Department; were present at the discussion meeting. [passage omitted]

Guangxi Leaders Deliver New Year Greetings

*HK2901151090 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Jan 90*

[Excerpts] On the morning of the Spring Festival, Chen Huiguang, regional party committee secretary, (Zhao Yisheng), Nanning City party committee secretary, and other regional and city leading comrades, visited Nanning City Gas Turbine Power Station, Nanning Power Plant, Nanning Huanghou Beer and Beverage General Plant, Nanning Enamel Plant, and other enterprises to pay New Year's calls to workers on duty during the holiday and to extended cordial regards to them. On behalf of the regional party committee and the regional people's government, Secretary Chen Huiguang also extended season's greetings to the workers on duty on the Spring Festival. [passage omitted]

On the same morning, Cheng Kejie, regional government acting chairman, Nanning City Mayor Gan Xiangmeng, and other leading comrades visited the Nanning City Environmental Protection Office to pay a New Year's call to the workers who had been working hard the whole year round to keep the city neat and clean. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, Tao Aiying, regional party committee deputy secretary, (Lin Chaoqun), member of the regional party committee standing committee and regional public security department director, and other regional and city

leading comrades called on public security police officers and policemen in Nanning. [passage omitted]

On the same morning, Li Zhenqian, regional party committee standing committee member and regional government vice chairman; Zhong Jiazuo and (Hou Depeng), regional party committee standing committee members; and (Liu Junfang), deputy director of the propaganda department of the regional party committee, called on those who were on duty on the Spring Festival at the Guangxi Regional Radio Broadcasting Station and the Guangxi Regional Television Broadcasting Station, in the company of (Deng Shengcai), regional radio and television department director, and Vice Directors (Wei Jiayu) and (Mo Zhiying). They extended season's greetings to the comrades working on duty there. [passage omitted]

Li Zhenqian and other comrades also called on those working on duty at the GUANGXI RIBAO office and the Guangxi branch of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY.

On the morning of the first day of the Chinese New Year, the staff of the Nanning City (Minsheng) Department Store entertained a group of special customers. These guests were Wang Rongzhen, regional government vice chairman, Nanning City Vice Mayor (Xie Rusen), and some other regional and city leading comrades. [passage omitted]

Xu Shijie Inspects Hainan Radio, TV Stations

HK2901122590 Haikou Hainan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Jan 90

[Excerpts] At 0900 yesterday morning, Xu Shijie, secretary of the Hainan Provincial CPC Committee, and leading comrades of all the appropriate departments arrived at the Hainan Provincial Radio Station and the Hainan Provincial Television Station to see and extend holiday greetings to all the staff and workers standing fast at their respective posts during the Lunar New Year Festival period. [passage omitted]

Comrade Xu Shijie told the staff and workers there that the 1990's is full of hope. He urged them to work harder and make more contributions in the year 1990.

Leaders of the Hainan Provincial Radio Station and the Hainan Provincial Television Station also briefed Comrade Xu Shijie on their work over the past year and on their work plan for 1990. [passage omitted]

Hainan's Xu Shujie Visits Various Units

HK3001052790 Haikou Hainan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Jan 90

[Text] Early in the morning of [words indistinct], accompanied by Tongza City leaders, provincial party committee Secretary Xu Shijie paid New Year calls on cadres and workers who had stood fast at their posts during the festival. They spent the first Spring Festival of the 1990's together.

Comrade Xu Shujie went sightseeing in Tongza and extended regards to the service personnel in [words indistinct] who had stood fast at their posts during the festival. After that, Xu Shijie went to the Hainan Nationality Exhibition Hall. [passage indistinct] He also went to a certain People's Liberation Army unit to visit the cadres and fighters and wished the commanders and fighters a happy new year.

Chen Weigao Addresses Henan Family Planning

HK2601105290 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Jan 90

[Excerpts] Family planning organizations of the province yesterday afternoon held a tea party to greet the Spring Festival. [passage omitted]

Speaking on the occasion, Governor Chen Weigao said that to fulfill the tasks assigned by the state to our province, family planning workers at different levels of the province did much hard-fought and painstaking work in the past year and achieved great successes. However, to make a good job of family planning work in Henan, the tasks ahead us in the next few years will be very hard. In the new year, party committees and governments at different levels should further rouse themselves and go all out to ensure the fulfillment of family planning work at the grass-roots units, so that the work will be carried out on a solid basis. [passage omitted]

Henan's Yang Xizong Visits Cadres, Workers

HK2901150090 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1030 GMT 27 Jan 90

[Excerpt] This morning, braving the drizzle, Yang Xizong, provincial party committee secretary, and Deputy Secretaries Zhao Di and Hu Xiaoyun, in the company of Cao Lei, Zhengzhou City party committee secretary, and Zhengzhou City Mayor Hu Shujian, paid a New Year's call to cadres, staff members, and workers who were on duty at Zhengzhou No 2 Emery Wheel Plant, Zhengzhou City Commercial Center, and Zhengzhou Long-distance Telephone Service Office. [passage omitted]

Hubei Reports Anticorruption Progress

HK3001045590 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 29 Jan 90

[Excerpts] According to information provided by a press conference held by the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission and provincial Supervisory Department on 23 January, in 1989 party discipline inspection organs and government supervisory organs in our province concentrated their efforts on investigating and handling a number of cases of law and discipline violations. These violations include undermining the economic environment, disrupting economic order, participating in corruption and graft, manipulating power to extort money, seriously abusing power for private gain, being involved in moral degeneration, and so on. Discipline inspection

organs throughout the province have punished 14,030 party members. Of these party members who were punished, 109 were cadres at the county or sectional level, and 12 of them were cadres at the prefectural or departmental level. Supervisory organs at all levels throughout the province have investigated and handled 3,434 cases, 2,827 of which have been resolved. Disciplinary sanction has been directly imposed on or is planned for 2,763 offenders. Of these offenders, 7 were cadres at the prefectural or departmental level, 56 were cadres at the county or sectional level, and 191 were directly handled and punished by judicial organs. State economic losses totaling 27 million yuan or so have been retrieved. [passage omitted]

The provincial Discipline Inspection Commission and provincial Supervisory Department call on various localities to continue to grasp the investigation and handling of cases of law and discipline violations in 1990. They regard this as an important content for punishing corruption. The main focus should be grasping the bigger and more important cases, with the aim of observing strictness and ensuring smooth and healthy progress in economic improvement, rectification, and deepening the reform.

Hubei Leaders Exchange Greetings With Group

*HK2901103690 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 27 Jan 90*

[Excerpts] The Hongshan Auditorium in Wuchang was this morning permeated with an atmosphere of gaiety and harmony.

At about 0900, members of the provincial party committee and government met here to exchange greetings and usher in the first Spring Festival of the 1990's. Attending the meeting were leading comrades of the provincial party committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial people's government, the provincial Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] Committee, the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, and the Hubei Provincial Military District, as well as veteran soldiers of the Red Army, retired cadres, and thousands of cadres and functionaries of organs directly under the provincial authorities. [passage omitted]

Guan Guangfu, provincial party committee secretary; Guo Zhenqian, deputy secretary and governor; Deputy Secretaries Zhao Fulin and Qian Yunlu; provincial party committee standing committee members Ding Fengying, Zhang Xueqi, Tian Qiyu, and Zhong Shuqiao visited different recreation centers and wished a happy new year to people of all circles, and hoped that they would convey their festival greetings to the people of the whole province. [passage omitted]

Also present at the meeting were Chen Ming, chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission; Huang Zhizhen, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Shen Yinluo, chairman of the provincial

CPPCC; Zhou Shizong, Yan Zheng and Han Ningfu, members of the Central Advisory Commission staying in Wuhan; and some elderly cadres of the former Wuhan Military Region and provincial organizations.

Guan Guangfu Visits Hubei Grass-Roots Units

*HK3001022990 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 28 Jan 90*

[Excerpts] Responsible comrades of Hubei Province and Wuhan City, including Guan Guangfu, secretary of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee; Guo Zhenqian, governor of Hubei Province; Zhao Fulin and Qian Yunlu, deputy secretaries of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee; Ding Fengying, Zhang Xueqi, Tian Qiyu, and Zhong Shuqiao, members of the Standing Committee of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee; Li Daqiang, executive vice governor of Hubei Province; Xu Penghang and Han Hongshu, vice governors of Hubei Province; Zhao Baojiang, mayor of Wuhan City; (Xie Peidong), deputy secretary of Wuhan City's CPC Committee; (Gao Shunlin) and Wang Mingquan, deputy mayors of Wuhan City; and so on, visited a number of grass-roots units to extend holiday greetings to the workers, soldiers, and athletes standing fast at their respective posts during the Lunar New Year Festival period. [passage omitted]

Comrade Guan Guangfu first arrived at the Wuhan Cable and Wireless Building. Comrade Guan Guangfu and other provincial leaders shook hands with the staff and workers manning their respective posts during the Lunar New Year Festival period and extended holiday greetings to them one by one. Comrade Guan Guangfu said that production, work, and peoples' livelihoods depend on electricity. Therefore, electricity is of vital importance to all the people and to all undertakings. Comrade Guan Guangfu expressed heart-felt thanks to all the staff and workers for their hard work.

Comrade Guan Guangfu also went to a training center of the provincial Physical Culture and Sports Commission to extend holiday greetings to the athletes undergoing training there. At the training center, Comrade Guan Guangfu held talks with the coaches and athletes, conscientiously listened to the views of the coaches and athletes, and urged the athletes to work harder and the leaders to show more concern for the sports work so as to create conditions for the further development of Hubei's sports undertakings. [passage omitted]

Chen Bangzhu Lists Three Tasks at Hunan Meeting

*HK3001050390 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Jan 90*

[Text] Yesterday [27 January] morning, the provincial party committee, provincial Advisory Commission, provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, provincial government, provincial Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Committee [CPPCC], and provincial military district jointly held a Spring Festival

group meeting to extend congratulations to each other. Leaders of the provincial party, government, and Army; responsible comrades of all departments, commissions, offices, and bureaus at the provincial level; central and provincial institutions of higher learning in Changsha; and People's Liberation Army [PLA] units stationed in Changsha, totalling some 1,000 people, happily spent the Spring Festival together.

On behalf of the provincial party committee, provincial government, and provincial party committee Secretary Xiong Qingquan, Chen Bangzhu, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and governor, first extended seasonal greetings and lofty respects to the people of all nationalities, to commanders and fighters of PLA and armed police units, and to public security cadres and policemen throughout the province. He wished the comrades attending the group meeting a happy new year. He said: In the past year, under the correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee and State Council, and with the concerted efforts of all people throughout the province, we curbed the turmoil; stabilized the situation; developed the political situation of stability and unity; and basically achieved the main targets that had been set at the beginning of last year.

Comrade Chen Bangzhu said: As we look forward to the year ahead, our tasks are even more arduous and our work is even more onerous. There are three main tasks for this year:

1. It is necessary to maintain social stability throughout the province.
2. It is essential to unswervingly implement the principle of further improvement, rectification, and deepening reform and to develop the national economy in a continuous, steady, and coordinated way.
3. It is imperative to strengthen and improve party leadership; to keep close ties between the party and the masses and between the cadres and the masses; to foster the party's three important styles of work; and to give play to our political superiority.

Attending the group meeting to extend congratulations to each other were leading comrades, including Li Ruis-han, member of the National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee, and some retired elderly comrades of localities and PLA units.

After the conclusion of the group meeting, they watched the film "Heading for New China" together.

Southwest Region

Guizhou's Liu Zhengwei Attends New Year Parties

Party, Government

HK2501071190 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Jan 90

[Excerpts] Yesterday afternoon, the Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee and the Guizhou Provincial People's

Government jointly held a tea party in celebration of the impending arrival of the Lunar New Year Festival in Guiyang. [passage omitted]

The tea party was presided over by Liu Zhengwei, secretary of the Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee.

At the tea party, Long Zhiyi, deputy secretary of the Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee, relayed the spirit of a circular jointly issued by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council. The circular discusses the organization of party cadres and government organs to go to work at the grass-roots level. Comrade Liu Zhengwei said that the circular is the N. 3 Document of the central authorities.

On behalf of the Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee and the Guizhou Provincial People's Government, Wang Chaowen, deputy secretary of the Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee and concurrently governor of Guizhou Province, delivered a New Year message to the people of all nationalities in Guizhou Province.

Comrade Wang Chaowen said that over the past year, under the correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, by adhering to "one center, two basic points," Guizhou has made phenomenal achievements on all fronts. [passage omitted]

After fully affirming last year's achievements, Comrade Wang Chaowen said that in the year 1990, all the people in Guizhou must unite closely and make concerted efforts to promote the development of all undertakings in Guizhou, maintain political stability, adhere to the four cardinal principles, carry on the struggle against bourgeois liberalization, deepen the reform, and accomplish all the tasks. The party and government organs at all levels must take immediate actions to organize young and middle-aged cadres to go to the grass-roots level and work there. The cadres sent to work at the grass-roots level must conscientiously listen to the views of the masses and help the grass-roots level solve problems and overcome difficulties in production and livelihood. [passage omitted]

Yesterday's tea party was attended by a total of more than 1,100 people, including the leading comrades of the Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee, the Guizhou Provincial CPC Advisory Committee, the Guizhou Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, the Guizhou Provincial People's Congress, the Guizhou Provincial People's Government, the Guizhou Provincial Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] Committee, and the Guizhou Provincial Military District, the Guiyang-based National People's Congress deputies and the CPPCC members, the representatives of the veteran Red soldiers and the retired provincial party, government, and Army cadres, the families of some late veteran comrades, the leaders of various democratic parties and people's organizations in Guizhou, the leaders of various provincial party and government departments, offices, and bureaus, the leaders of the provincial Armed Police forces, the leaders

of various institutions of higher learning in Guizhou, the responsible comrades of the provincial cultural and artistic circles, the representatives of the big and medium-sized enterprises directly managed by the central authorities, and the model workers and advanced workers from all fronts in Guizhou.

PLA Officers, Veteran Cadres

HK2401084790 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Jan 90

[Text] Yesterday, the Guizhou Provincial Military District held a tea party in celebration of the impending arrival of the Lunar New Year Festival in its auditorium for all the retired veteran People's Liberation Army [PLA] officers and veteran local cadres.

The tea party was attended by over 100 retired PLA officers and local cadres at and above deputy bureau chief level, and by deputy county magistrate level.

Party, government, and Army leaders of Guizhou Province and Guiyang City, including Liu Zhengwei, secretary of the Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee; all the members of the Standing Committee of the CPC Committee of the Guizhou Provincial Military District; Li Wanlu, secretary of the Guiyang City's CPC Committee, and some other leaders, attended the tea party and held talks with the retired veteran cadres at the tea party.

On behalf of the Guizhou Provincial Military District, (Zhou Guzheng), political commissar of the Guizhou Provincial Military District, extended holiday greetings and appreciation to all the retired veteran PLA officers and veteran local cadres. He briefed all the retired veteran PLA officers and local cadres present at the tea party on the achievements made by the Guizhou Provincial Military District in 1989 and on the Guizhou Provincial Military District's work plan in 1990.

On behalf of the Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee, the Guizhou Provincial CPC Advisory Committee, the Guizhou Provincial CPC Discipline Inspection Commission, the Guizhou Provincial People's Congress, the Guizhou Provincial People's Government, and the Guizhou Provincial Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] Committee, Liu Zhengwei, secretary of the Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee, extended holiday greetings to all the retired veteran leaders and veteran comrades and wished all the comrades present at the tea party good health and a prosperous new year.

Comrade Liu Zhengwei also briefed all the retired veteran cadres and veteran comrades present at the tea party on the achievements made by Guizhou in industrial, agricultural, and various other fields in 1989.

Comrade Liu Zhengwei said that in order to further the campaign aimed at improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening the reform, in the year 1990, Guizhou will organize 5,000 cadres to go to work at the grass-roots level and to help

strengthen the provincial agricultural production. Comrade Liu Zhengwei hoped that all the retired veteran comrades will continue to give their support to the work of the Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee and to the Guizhou Provincial People's Government in the year 1990.

Liu Zhengwei Visits Guizhou Research Institute

HK2501073590 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Jan 90

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, provincial party and government leaders, including Liu Zhengwei, secretary of the Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee; Ding Tingmo, deputy secretary of the Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee; and Zhang Shukui and Gong Xianrong, vice governors of Guizhou Province, went to the Guiyang-based Geochemistry Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences to extend holiday greetings to the scientific and technological personnel there.

After listening to a work report given by the responsible person of the Geochemistry Research Institute, Comrade Liu Zhengwei highly praised the wide-ranging research work carried out by the institute and said that its recent achievements have greatly promoted the development of Guizhou's economy.

On behalf of all the main leading organs of Guizhou Province, Liu Zhengwei expressed thanks to all the scientific and technological personnel of the Geochemistry Research Institute. Comrade Liu Zhengwei expressed the hope that the broad masses of the scientific and technological personnel, especially the young and middle-aged scientific and technological personnel, will continue to develop the spirit of hard work, carry out more research, and further improve research quality in the year 1990.

Sichuan Punishes Party Members for Violations

HK2501004190 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Jan 90

[Excerpt] Owing to the serious implementation of the spirit of the 4th and 5th Plenary Sessions of the 13th CPC Central Committee, to adherence to the principle of strictly governing the party, and to the rigid enforcement of party discipline, discipline inspection organs throughout the province earnestly investigated and handled a certain number of cases of violating party discipline in 1989. This has given a great impetus to the province's work of punishing corruption, winning confidence from the people, and strengthening the building of clean government throughout the province.

Figures show that discipline inspection organs at and above the county level investigated and dealt with 10,138 cases of breaching discipline within the party; 8,421 party members were punished according to party discipline, accounting for 21 per 1,000 of the province's total party members. Of these, 14 were cadres at the

prefectural and department levels, and 152 were cadres at the county and section levels. Of those party members who had been punished according to party discipline, 1,879 were expelled from the party, and 391 were also punished by judicial organs. [passage omitted]

Sichuan's Yang Rudai Outlines 1990 Agenda

Addresses Veteran Cadres

HK2501005390 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Jan 90

[Excerpt] More than 2,500 retired veteran comrades at the provincial level yesterday happily gathered at the Jinjiang Auditorium in Chengdu to greet the first Spring Festival in the 1990's.

Seated on the rostrum were Yang Rudai, Zhang Haoruo, Gu Jinchi, He Haoju, Liao Bokang, Wang Ao, Li Peigen, (Yang Conghui), and other leaders of the provincial party committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial people's government and the provincial Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] committee. Tian Bao, a member of the Central Advisory Commission, and veteran comrades of the provincial party committee Yang Chao, Yang Wanxuan, and Zhang Lixin also attended.

On behalf of the provincial party committee and government, provincial party committee Deputy Secretary Gu Jinchi first extended best regards and festive greetings to the veteran comrades at the meeting and to retired veteran comrades of the whole province. He wished them good health and a long life. Comrade Gu Jinchi emphatically pointed out: The most important task for this year is to maintain the stability of the state and society. In the new year it is hoped that all veteran comrades of the province will give full play to their strong points, and in particular make new contributions in strengthening party building. They should help in strictly governing the party, promoting ideological and political work, taking the lead in working hard and persistently, helping leaders of units and departments resist corruption, and guaranteeing the institution of a clean government system. Leaders of all units and departments should also create conditions for them to give fuller play to their role in attaining the four modernizations. [passage omitted]

'Two Major Tasks'

HK2601093690 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Jan 90

[Excerpt] Provincial party committee Secretary Yang Rudai delivered an important speech on the province's work in 1990 at a tea party yesterday, which people of all walks of life in Sichuan Province attended in celebration of the Spring Festival.

In his speech, Comrade Yang Rudai pointed out: This year is the first year of attaining the strategic goal of the 1990's and a year of crucial importance for further economic improvement, rectification, and in-depth reform. Generally speaking, there are two major tasks ahead of us. One is to maintain a stable political situation, and the other is to maintain a steady and coordinated economic development. All work of our province should be geared to the needs of stability, be subject to stability, and serve stability. We should unfailingly apply the spirit of the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and shift all work onto the track of taking agriculture as the foundation of the national economy. All of us should do actual deeds in taking agriculture seriously. We should support and develop it so as to maintain a sustained and stable development of agriculture. While persisting in reducing total social demand, we should seriously readjust the structure of production; readjust the mix of products and the structure of enterprises; push the double-increase and double-economy activities in a thorough way; try in every possible way to improve economic results; and work for a moderate growth rate of industrial production. Meanwhile, we should make efforts to improve channels for commodity circulation, ensure market supply, and make proper arrangements for the people's life. To guarantee the economic and social development of the province, we should unswervingly uphold the four cardinal principles; be persistent in conducting education in carrying out the reform and opening policies; and keep up the struggle against bourgeois liberalization and peaceful evolution to ensure society's stability.

Comrade Yang Rudai emphasized in his speech that to accomplish this year's tasks, what counts is to improve the work style of the ruling power, establish a clean and honest government system, improve office work style, and maintain closer flesh and blood ties between the party and the people. At the same time, it is hoped that people of all circles of the province will take an active part in government and political affairs and participate in administration of our country. This will make policy-making more scientific and democratic. This will also enable the people to exercise democratic supervision; help further improve the party work style; carry out the struggle against corruption in a thorough way; perform actual deeds and meritorious services for rejuvenation of the province's economy and the development of all undertakings; and make new contributions to the great cause of the reunification of the motherland. [passage omitted]

Sichuan Party Officials Visit Teachers, Students

HK2601030490 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Jan 90

[Excerpts] At about 1400 of 19 January, provincial party committee Secretary Yang Rudai and Deputy Secretary Song Baorui reached Jiaotong University of Sichuan to say happy new year to teachers and students. [passage omitted]

At a discussion meeting with middle-level cadres and representatives of teachers and students of the university, Comrade Yang Rudai first briefed them on the current international and domestic situation. Then he said: We must bring up young students with both moral integrity and professional knowledge, so that they will become successors of socialism who are both socialist-minded and vocationally proficient. This is a matter of prime importance, because it is related to the future of our country and to the destiny of our Chinese nation. We should create a good prevailing custom of respecting teachers and attaching importance to education in the whole society. I sincerely hope that the teaching and administrative staff of Jiaotong University of Sichuan will achieve even greater successes in the 1990's and make contributions to economic construction of Sichuan and to the great cause of our four modernizations.

Yunnan's Pu Chaozhu Discusses Broadcasting

HK2501115790 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Jan 90

[Text] Speaking at a meeting commending the advanced members of the Yunnan Television Station yesterday morning, provincial party committee Secretary Pu Chaozhu pointed out: Yunnan's transport conditions are poor, and information is very hard to get. Therefore he hoped that the province would be widely publicized. He also called on journalists to give less publicity to leaders and more to the masses of the people in the new year; and less publicity to leadership departments and more to grass-roots units; to further raise the quality of coverage and keep television programs vivid and alive, so that people will get to know Yunnan better than before.

Yunnan Leaders Attend Spring Festival Party

HK2601055290 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Jan 90

[Text] This morning, the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee and the Kunming City CPC Committee, together with the provincial and city governments, held a get-together to celebrate the 1990 Spring Festival in the province's gymnasium. More than 3,000 people of various nationalities attended this joyful gathering to celebrate the festive occasion and to greet the Year of the Horse. This is the first spring festival in the 1990's and is also an unusual spring festival. This is because it follows a year in which our country experienced the political turbulence in the turn of spring and summer and in which the situation in the whole year became more stable. It was also a year in which initial results were achieved in the economic adjustment and rectification, and the economic situation became better.

This morning, the gymnasium was decorated with lanterns and colored streamers, and atmosphere was jubilant. After 0800, retired senior cadres, models and heroes from all fronts, and people of various nationalities entered the meeting hall, all beaming with happiness. The party, government, and military leaders of Yunnan

Province and Kunming City also came to the meeting hall. They exchanged new year greetings with each other and wished good health and every success to each other in the new year. The meeting hall of the gymnasium was filled with the sound of rejoicing.

The provincial party, government, and military leaders attending today's get-together included Pu Chaozhu, He Zhiqiang, Nie Ronggui, Yin Jun, Li Xingwang, Luo Yuntong, Li Guiying, Liu Shusheng, and Zhao Kun. Also attending were Gao Zhiguo, Xue Tao, Liang Jia, Zh. Jiadi, and other party and government leaders of Kunming City; and the Army units and the Armed Police force stationed in Kunming; some retired provincial-level cadres; principal leaders of all provincial-level and city-level departments, commissions, offices, bureaus, institutions of higher learning, and mass organizations; retired departmental leaders; leaders of the democratic parties' local organizations; models and deputies from all fronts; some Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan compatriots; and deputies of returned Overseas Chinese.

Liu Minghui and Xie Zhenhua, members of the Central Advisory Commission; Xun Youming, member of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission; and some members of the National People's Congress Standing Committee and the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] who were in Kunming also attended the get-together.

At 0930, Wang Zhencai, deputy secretary of the Kunming City party committee, announced the beginning of the new year greetings exchange meeting. He Zhiqiang, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and provincial governor, delivered a new year message. He first extended new year greetings to all party, government, and party leaders; retired comrades; people of all nationalities and all circles; all comrades and friends who were present on behalf of the provincial party committee; and the provincial government. He also extended cordial greetings to all workers, peasants, intellectuals, and cadres; all officers and soldiers of the People's Liberation Army [PLA] and the Armed Police force stationed in Yunnan; public security cadres and policemen; returned Overseas Chinese, relatives of Overseas Chinese, and Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan compatriots in Yunnan. He particularly expressed sincere appreciation for comrades who will continue to work in the festival period.

He Zhiqiang said: In the past year, we achieved marked results in overcoming difficulties in many aspects; in eliminating the adverse influence of the political turbulence in the turn of spring and summer last year; in carrying out economic adjustment, rectification, and in-depth reforms. Our undertakings in all fields progressed. In retrospect, our achievements were impressive. When we look forward to the future, we find that we have yet to fulfill some arduous tasks and to go a long way. In the new year, we must resolutely put into practice the spirit of the party central committee's fourth and fifth plenums, uphold the four cardinal principles,

carry on reform and opening up, and give top priority to the task of maintaining social unity and stability. We must make continuous efforts to further the economic adjustment and rectification and to advance in-depth reforms. We should make full use of the opportunity for carrying out cooperation with the three foreign countries to break new ground in foreign economic relations. We should strive to take a major step forward in opening up to the neighboring countries. We should strictly enforce party discipline and strictly maintain the government's good work style eliminating corruption. We must simultaneously pay attention to the building of both material and spiritual civilization, and we must strengthen the ideological and political work in order to arouse the socialist enthusiasm of the people of all nationalities. We should carry forward the party's fine tradition, improve our work style, and go to the grass-roots units to publicize the policies and find out about the people's actual living conditions and feelings. We should do solid work to benefit the people.

Finally, He Zhiqiang said: When greeting the first spring festival in the 1990's and in the struggle to strive for new victories in the modernization construction, we should all more closely rally around the party central leadership with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the core; rely on the people of all nationalities; consolidate the great unity between the party, the government, the military, and the people; work hard to advance with one heart and one mind by surmounting all difficulties; and strive to fulfill all tasks in social and economic development.

General Wan Haifeng, political commissar of the Chengdu Military Region, also attended the new year get-together and gave an ebullient speech.

North Region

Paper Reviews Tianjin Municipal Plenary Session

SK1901035890 *Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese*
28 Dec 89 pp 1, 2

[Text] The fifth Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee held the fifth (enlarged) plenary session from 23 to 27 December 1989.

This session was a continuation of the fourth plenary session of the fifth municipal party committee. The session continuously implemented the guidelines of the 5th plenary session of the 13th party Central Committee, continued seeking unity of thinking and action in line with policy decisions of the central authorities, and studied and arranged 1990 municipal work tasks with the focus on economic rectification and improvement and in-depth reforms. The session urged that the vast number of cadres and people throughout the municipality should be mobilized and inspired with enthusiasm to meet difficulties head-on, positively promote the progress of economic rectification and improvement on

the premise of stability, change difficulties into opportunities, and strive to maintain an appropriate development in the national economy and promote work in all spheres to a new level.

At the session's opening ceremony, Tan Shaowen, the municipal party committee secretary, made a speech on ideology for guiding the work of the municipal party committee in 1990. Nie Bichu, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee, explained the work priorities of the municipal party committee for 1990. During the session, the participants conscientiously discussed and revised work priorities. At the closing ceremony, the participants unanimously approved "The 1990 Work Priorities of the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee" and Tan Shaowen made a speech on implementing the guidelines of the session on behalf of the standing committee of the municipal party committee. The session attained the desired goal and successfully concluded. All this was of important guiding significance to deeply implementing the guidelines of the fifth plenary session and attending to the task for the next year.

Based on accurately understanding the situation, the session set forth the general work tasks and the basic work principles for next year. The session pointed out: The year 1989 was an extraordinary year. The municipal party committee resolutely implemented the guidelines of the 4th and 5th plenary sessions of the 13th party Central Committee, guided and joined all people of the municipality, kept forging ahead positively, successfully accomplished all major tasks as laid down at the third (enlarged) plenary session of the fifth municipal party committee, basically maintained the stability of the situation in Tianjin, and promoted the steady progress of all undertakings. The task of improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order was comprehensively carried out during the year. The municipality also produced preliminary results in this regard. Through eliminating various kinds of unfavorable factors, the municipality maintained a proper economic growth rate. By attending to balancing the relationship between various sectors of the economy and enriching the market supply, the people's livelihood continued to be stable. Meanwhile, the municipality resolutely eliminated some unstable factors in society and continued to maintain a fine social order. By resolutely implementing the correct policies of the central authorities, we won a victory in the struggle for preventing and quelling turmoil at the turn of the spring and summer this year. After the fourth plenary session of the party Central Committee, we deeply launched, according to the unified arrangements of the central authorities, the struggle for adhering to the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization. With the attention of the party Central Committee, we smoothly accomplished the replacement of some of the principal leading comrades of the municipal party committee and the municipal government. The municipality's party work was further strengthened. At key moments, party organizations at various levels and the broad masses of party members

brought the roles as a fighting force and an exemplary vanguard into better play. In short, in 1989 party members, cadres, and the people in the municipality experienced severe tests and made contributions to stabilizing the situation. By making it through difficulties, the municipality also made new headway in the work in all spheres. All this has provided us with a good foundation for a continuous advance. Meanwhile, we should clearly understand the problems and difficulties ahead of Tianjin in the course of the advance. We should fully estimate the difficulties and not be blindly optimistic and lower our guards. Simultaneously, we should also fully understand our favorable conditions and not feel disheartened and accomplish nothing. In facing difficulties, we should place more stress on aspirations, moral integrity, and courage; maintain the Tianjin people's revolutionary and heroic spirits to meeting difficulties head-on; advance despite difficulties; be brave to prevail over all difficulties; "share worries with the country"; and "add honor for Tianjin"; work with one heart and soul; and strive for bright prospects.

The session pointed out that 1990 is a key year to implementing the guidelines of the fifth plenary session of the 13th party Central Committee and to winning the victory of economic rectification and improvement as well as in-depth reform. During this new year, the general task of the municipality as a whole is to firmly and unswervingly adhere to the four cardinal principles and the policy of reform and opening-up by taking economic construction as the center, to positively promote economic rectification and in-depth reform on the prerequisite of maintaining overall stability, and to maintain an appropriate increase in the national economy in an effort to bring about a healthy development of socialist modernization undertakings. To suit the demand of the current economic situation, in the next year the municipality as a whole should, in the course of deeply implementing the guidelines of the 5th plenary session of the 13th party Central Committee, continue to uphold the principles of "curbing expenditures, ensuring supply, rationalizing economic relations, and stabilizing the situation"; and should focus working on mobilizing positive factors, changing unfavorable factors, and surmounting all difficulties. The two most important things to have for a good command of the guiding ideology of the next year are, first, to focus all our undertakings on maintaining stability, and second, to turn difficulties into opportunities. Leading cadres at all levels should firmly embrace the sense of stability and regard the maintenance of stability as an overriding task and the starting point of all our work. We should have a good mental state, enhance our confidence, meet difficulties head-on, turn pressures into incentives, and change the process of economic rectification and improvement to the process of surmounting difficulties and promoting the development of our work. Through economic rectification and improvement, we should lead the mental state of the cadres and masses in the municipality to a new realm and bring the work of the municipality as a whole to a new stage.

In line with the reality of Tianjin, this session formulated major measures for implementing the "CPC Central Committee's decision on further improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening the reform." The session pointed out that we should positively promote economic rectification and improvement on the prerequisite of maintaining stability. We should also: 1) persist in the double-retrenchment principle to put social demand under control; 2) maintain an appropriate increase in the economy and make great efforts to improve economic efficiency; 3) strengthen the agricultural foundation and develop the suburban and rural economies; 4) persistently do tangible things for the people and make the them more comfortable; 5) appropriately handle all kinds of contradictions to maintain the social stability; and 6) unflinchingly grasp the building of a spiritual civilization to foster a fine atmosphere in society. The session pointed out: To continuously maintain the stability of the overall situation and fulfill the arduous task of the economic rectification and improvement, we must concentrate our efforts on making use of opportunities to overcome difficulties and on working out specific methods to do tangible things for the people. We should: 1) actually change business ideas; 2) firmly make a new step in readjustment; 3) further expand domestic and foreign trade; 4) stabilize and maximize the effectiveness of all reform measures; and 5) extensively and deeply launch the campaign of increasing production, practising economy, increasing revenues, and cutting expenditures. All departments should make contributions to improving the work level. Achieving success in economic rectification and improvement is the common task of the whole party and the whole society. All departments in the municipality should consciously submit and gear their work to the need of the economic rectification and improvement, and make due contributions to implementing the guidelines of the 5th plenary session of the 13th party Central Committee. The session pointed out: The source of our wisdom and strength to overcome difficulties lies in the masses. In the practice of economic rectification and improvement as well as in-depth reform, we should still more consciously persist in the basic ideological trend of "doing everything for the people, and depending on the people to do everything." At the same time, we should earnestly spread propaganda among the masses, mobilize the masses' initiative in their work, and guide the vast number of the masses to positively plunge into economic rectification in order to create a most powerful political superiority to overcome difficulties and win a victory.

The enlarged plenary session stressed that to ensure the implementation of the guidelines of the fifth plenary session and the work priorities of the municipal party committee, we must realistically strengthen the leadership of the party, improve work style, persistently believe and rely on the masses, and conscientiously attend to the task in all spheres. First, we should deeply understand the necessity and urgency of economic rectification and improvement and in-depth reforms and seek unity of

thinking and action with the guidelines of the fifth plenary session. We must understand that economic difficulties resulted from the deeply embedded problems which have accumulated for many years and that the current new situations and new problems just represent the deeply embedded contradictions. Instead of lowering our guard, we must conscientiously treat and properly handle some new temporary difficulties. However, we must not shake our determination of economic rectification and improvement, change the orientation of economic rectification and improvement, nor neglect to solve deep-layered problems just because of this. Based on upgrading our understanding and seeking unity of thinking, we should consciously implement the "decision" of the CPC Central Committee, constantly pay attention to grasping fundamental problems in the economic sphere, combine the work of solving temporary economic difficulties with that of fundamentally solving deep-layered economic problems, and positively promote the progress of economic rectification and improvement. We should go into action to ensure that economic rectification and improvement is persistently taken as a key link to promote the progress of the work in all spheres, to proceed from the overall situation to observe and handle problems, to make necessary sacrifices in order to safeguard the interests of the whole, to truly tighten belts for several years, to concentrate financial resources to handle the affairs that should be handled, to turn difficulties into opportunities, and to attend to the work of laying a good foundation and upgrading work levels. Second, we should pay close attention to the changes in the development of the situation and effectively control and stabilize the situation. In the course of improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order, leading cadres at various levels must fully understand the importance and arduousness of stabilizing the situation. We must continue to persist in the principle of stability, heighten keen insight into politics, unswervingly believe and rely on the masses, and gain the initiative by having the situation well in hand. 1) We should unswervingly adhere to the four cardinal principles and oppose bourgeois liberalization. 2) We should accurately analyze and judge the situation and strengthen information service work. 3) Departments, localities, and units should conscientiously solve their problems that are not conducive to stabilizing the situation, and cautiously make efforts to ensure stability. 4) We should apply legal means to effectively bring the situation under control. Third, we should prudently treat the interests, livelihood, and feelings of the masses and appropriately handle various kinds of sensitive problems. In the final analysis, the economic rectification and improvement is a matter related to the masses. The contradictions and problems in the actual economic life go against the interests of the masses; therefore, the masses have complaints. If we do not carry out economic rectification and improvement, we will be divorced from the masses and not be able to continuously make progress. The problems that can be solved through economic rectification and improvement are in urgent need of solution. We must rely on the masses' wisdom

and strength in order to make headway in economic rectification and improvement. Carrying out the policy of retrenching finance and credits and readjusting the economic structure in the course of economic rectification and improvement and correctly handling the sensitive problems cropping up through economic rectification and improvement is directly related to the stability of the masses' feelings as well as to the stability of the overall situation. We must make full preparations for implementing the policies and measures of economic rectification and improvement, grasp the dynamics of the measures and the opportunity of implementation, and cautiously arrange the steps and methods for implementation. We should continue to persistently handle practical deeds in order to improve the livelihood of urban and rural people, give priority to stabilizing the livelihood of staff members and workers, and ensure that all staff and workers can lead a comfortable life. We should popularize such effective experiences as setting up associations of volunteers for neighborhood service and the neighborhood service system so that the masses will experience the concerns of the party and the state under the strained economic situation and see the strength of the collectives in the course of overcoming difficulties. We should conduct ideological and political work and patiently, painstakingly, and with initiative help the masses dispel their ideological misunderstanding through persuasion and education. Fourth, we should strengthen the investigation and construction of leading bodies so as to provide an organizational guarantee for economic rectification and improvement. The process of economic rectification and improvement is one to test and temper cadres. In a sense, whether or not we can make a success in economic rectification and improvement hinges on the mental state of leading cadres. In assessing cadres during this period, we should intensively examine their mental state and work achievements. That is, examine whether or not they adopt a positive attitude toward the economic rectification and improvement, resolutely implement the policies and measures as set forth by the central authorities and the municipal party committee, positively and with initiative overcome the difficulties, conscientiously solve problems for the masses, adopt measures in a timely manner for eliminating destabilizing factors, produce real results in "double increases and double reductions," and truly tighten their belts. The assessment of leading bodies should be linked with organizational readjustment. On the premise of maintaining the relative stability of leading bodies at various levels, we should readjust and strengthen leading bodies according to assessment results. Party committees at various levels should be conscientious and responsible for administering cadres according to their authority over the management of cadres. We should place ideological and theoretical construction in a prominent place so as to promote organizational construction and the improvement of work style. We should realistically improve work style, strictly enforce the responsibility systems, and resolutely eliminate the phenomena of no one assuming responsibility. Fifth, we should strengthen the party's

centralized and unified leadership and bring into full play the functions of party organizations at various levels as well as Communist Party members. A high-degree of centralism and unification and a strict organizational discipline are the party's powerful guarantee for guiding the people to overcome the powerful enemy at home and abroad and to remain invincible through the tests of political storms. At the time when the whole party and all people of the country make concerted efforts to overcome difficulties, each and every Communist Party member, particularly party cadres at various levels, should resolutely safeguard the authority of the party Central Committee and unconditionally act in unison with the party Central Committee. Party organizations at various levels should resolutely implement the policy decisions of the municipal party committee and strictly enforce orders and prohibitions. During the period of improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order, we should put particular stress on strengthening organizational discipline and be determined to overcome the phenomena of laxness. The key to bringing into full play the functions of party organizations at various levels as well as the vast number of party members is to realistically improve the relationship between the party and the masses and between cadres and the masses, and to resolutely prevent and correct the tendencies of the work of the party and the government being divorced from the masses. This is an extremely important link in stabilizing the political situation, developing the economy, and consolidating the socialist system. We must continue to strengthen the improvement of administrative honesty and party style and constantly and deeply wage the struggle against corruption. Cadres at various levels should go deep into reality, conduct investigations, grasp first-hand materials, and conscientiously work together with grass-roots cadres to solve practical problems.

We should realistically strengthen the construction of grass-roots party organizations and actually carry out the tasks of stabilizing the situation, improving the economic environment, and rectifying the economic order among the grass roots. We should sum up and popularize such effective experiences as "party members making contributions during fixed days," "party members engaging in voluntary labor service," "sending warmth to the masses," and "adding brilliance to the party flag." We should encourage and urge party members to pay attention to awareness and contributions, to be first in bearing hardships and suffering losses, and to set an example for the masses in making progress.

The session maintained that only under the leadership of the party Central Committee with Jiang Zemin as its core and when party organizations at various levels across the municipality go into action; rely on the broad masses of party members, cadres, and the people; make concerted efforts; and work arduously, will we be able to stabilize the situation, change difficulties into opportunities, win a new victory in further economic rectification and improvement and in-depth reforms, and promote the work in all spheres to a new level.

Present at the session were more than 590 people, including members and alternate members of the municipal party committee; members of the municipal advisory commission and the municipal discipline inspection commission; principle responsible party-member comrades of the units at or above the district, county, and bureau level; members of the Central Advisory Commission who are in Tianjin; and party-member members of the National People's Congress Standing Committee.

Northeast Region

Heilongjiang Leader at Chief Procurators' Meeting

SK2601133990 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 21 Jan 90

[Text] The provincial work conference of chief procurators concluded on 21 January. It was put forward at the work conference that in launching a struggle against embezzlement and bribes in 1990, special attention should be paid to organizing public security cadres and policemen to study or master the spirit of the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, the 4th plenum of the 6th provincial party committee, and of the national work conference of chief procurators; to doing a good job in conducting systematic investigations and making breakthroughs in cracking major cases; to further and satisfactorily conduct the work of encouraging the people to report cases to the public security authorities; and also to doing a good job in investigating the economic crimes committed by the cadres of party and government organs. By relying on the party committee, efforts should be made to adequately concentrate some manpower on conducting investigations in a planned manner and step by step among the industries, trades, and affiliated organizations that have experienced more criminal cases, particularly on exposing the crimes of seeking personal gain by taking advantage of road management and of public vehicle operation, as well as the crimes committed by the units of financial affairs, construction, and grain management. We should also be determined to make breakthroughs in cracking cases of embezzlement and bribery committed by a handful of cadres of the party and government organs, particularly in cracking the serious and appalling cases so as to deal with the malpractice that has cropped up among the masses with regard to keeping silent about major cases while admitting minor ones.

It was pointed out at the work conference that our province's situation in public security is still very serious. The central task of dealing blows at crimes in 1990 is to implement the province's overall plan for rectifying and improving the public security.

It was revealed at the work conference that the procuratorial organs had, to date, cracked more than 6,000 cases of embezzlement and bribery. Of these cases, more than 500 are of serious or appalling crimes. Of the cases accepted by the people's procuratorates at all levels, more than 1,000 are waiting to be concluded.

During the work conference, Zhou Wenhua, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, delivered a speech in which he urged the cadres and policemen on the procuratorial front across the province to earnestly study the spirit of the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, to further enhance the ideological and political work, and to enable the procuratorial work to consistently follow the correct political direction. He urged the procuratorial organs across the province to do a good job in studying the basic theories of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and to enhance the program of building administrative honesty with the central content of strictly enforcing the law and dealing with cases impartially.

Attending the work conference yesterday were leading comrades from the provincial level organs, including Sun Weiben, Wang Luming, Wang Zhao, He Shoulun, Du Dianwu, and Du Xianzhong.

Jilin Secretary Speaks on Party Building

SK2201001690 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 18 Jan 90

[Text] After a one-week discussion, the study class sponsored by the provincial party committee with regard to the ideological and theoretical construction of the party was concluded on 17 January. The leading comrades of the provincial party committee, including He Zhukang, secretary of the provincial party committee, and Wang Zhongyu and Wang Yunkun, deputy secretaries of the provincial party committee, personally took charge of the class.

Attending the study class were members of the provincial party standing committee; principal responsible comrades from the party committees of various cities, prefectures, and autonomous prefecture; secretaries from the party committees of some large enterprises and plants; and responsible cadres from the departments concerned under the provincial party committee.

Also attending the study class were leading comrades, including Zhang Fengqi, chairman of the provincial advisory commission; Huo Mingguang, chairman of the provincial people's congress and secretary of the leading party group under the provincial people's congress; and Liu Yunzhao, chairman of the provincial Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] committee and secretary of the leading party group under the provincial CPPCC committee.

In concluding the class, He Zhukang, secretary of the provincial party committee, delivered a speech entitled "Enhance the Ideological and Theoretical Construction of the Party To Fundamentally and (Theoretically) Achieve Uniformity".

In his speech, He Zhukang pointed out that efforts should be made to clearly understand the extreme importance of enhancing party building. He stated that at present, our party and country are at a very critical

moment and that it is very important for us to have a correct and profound understanding of this critical moment. Under the extremely turbulent international situation, we are facing the task of successfully going through the ordeal of blocking the peaceful evolution of socialism back to capitalism. (In facing this challenge,) we should become more staunch through the tempering of struggle. Under the situation of the long-standing, sharp struggle against bourgeois liberalization, we are also facing the task of pushing forward the program of conducting reform and opening to the outside world along the correct path and of successfully going through the ordeal of political approach. Under the current situation in which there are many difficulties, serious problems, and heavy duties, we are again facing the task of successfully carrying out the principle of improving the economic environment and rectifying economic order to withstand the economic ordeal.

In referring to unswervingly upholding the party's principle of regarding the working class as a vanguard, Comrade He Zhukang pointed out in his speech that upholding the party's principle of regarding the working class as a vanguard and building the party into a strong core which leads the program of building the socialist modernization represent a fundamentally guiding ideology upheld by us in enhancing party building, which is based on the Marxist theory of building a party. Therefore, we must consistently support and uphold this guiding ideology and by no means should we become weak at any time in doing so. Efforts should be made to maintain the party's principle of regarding the working class as a vanguard and to pay attention to the fundamental condition in which the party's leadership is truly in the hands of Marxists and [words indistinct]. Meanwhile, a good job should be done in emphatically building party organizations at the grass-roots level among enterprises, higher educational institutions, and [words indistinct].

In referring to further consolidating the sense of the party in power, He Zhukang pointed out in his speech that the CPC is the party in power and the party's leadership should be exercised under the strong sense of the ruling party. Therefore, we must enhance the party's ruling sense and upgrade its ruling capability. In view of party members and particularly of party-member cadres, to enhance the party's ruling sense, it is necessary for party members to set strict demands for themselves; to refrain from dereliction of their duties, seeking personal gain by taking advantage of power, doing what endangers the party's ruling discipline; to uphold the party's ruling position; to upgrade their ruling capability; and to improve the party's style of leadership and activities.

In referring to enhancing the ideological and theoretical construction of the party, Comrade He Zhukang stated in his speech that the party's ideological and theoretical construction is (an important part) of party building as a whole. Only by successfully carrying out the party's ideological and theoretical construction can we ensure the building of workstyle and self-improvement in the

party. In particular, we should now regard the work of enhancing the ideological and theoretical construction of the party as a pressing task and put the work on (the organizational affairs).

In referring to building closer relations between the party and the masses, He Zhukang pointed out in his speech that enhancing the construction of party style and administrative honesty represents a crucial link in tightening the tie between the party and the masses and that we should do a good job in continuously grasping the link. Efforts should be made to regard the practice of doing practical deeds for the masses as a big event, stressing practical effects and dealing with the problems about which the masses have shown great concern for; and to do a good job in grasping the event earnestly. To build a closer relationship between the party and the masses and to [words indistinct], we should have full-time cadres (join in labor work at grass-roots level units), encourage leading cadres to stay at selected grass-roots units to help improve their work, and should establish a liaison system for leading personnel so as to fulfill the task in this regard.

In referring to doing a good job in building leading bodies at all levels, Comrade He Zhukang stated in his speech that enhancing the building of leading bodies at all levels represents not only an important task for current party building but also a strategic principle which has a vital bearing on long-term peace and order in the party and the country. The most fundamental demand for enhancing the building of leading bodies is to actually ensure that the leading cores at all levels can be operated by those who are loyal to Marxism. This is the new demand issued by the CPC Central Committee for (local leading party organs) and is also a necessary guarantee for upholding the party's leadership and the socialist road. In order to fulfill the demand, we must adopt various measures to (train many qualified successors) who are loyal to Marxism. Democratic centralism is the fundamental principle of the party. Among the party leading bodies at all levels, we should earnestly enforce the principle of democratic centralism, which represents an effective way in carrying forward the inner party democracy, enhancing the party's vigor, strengthening the party's centralized unification, and in upgrading the party's fighting capability.

In concluding his speech, Comrade He Zhukang stated that 1990 is the first year of the 1990's and also a critical year for improving the economic environment and rectifying economic order. In the new year, tasks we face include two big events—economic construction and party building. To successfully grasp the two events, we should stress the theory of two points in ideology and the practice of attending the work of two fields simultaneously. He urged leading cadres at all levels to take the lead in setting examples in work, to be responsible for their lower level units, to go to the units which have many difficulties and serious problems to learn about the situation, to do more practical deeds for the masses, to help the masses eliminate their worries and overcome

their difficulties, and to make efforts to successfully conduct various work. During the discussion class, Wang Zhongyu, Du Qinglin, and Gu Changchun also voiced their opinions.

Jilin's He Zhukang Joins Visiting Groups

SK2601095190 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1030 GMT 20 Jan 90

[Excerpts] On the morning of 20 January, five groups composed of the leading personnel from the provincial party committee, the provincial advisory commission, the provincial people's congress, the provincial Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] committee, the provincial people's government, and the provincial discipline inspection commission, as well as from the Changchun municipal organs concerned, started off their visits with the commanders and fighters of the PLA [People's Liberation Army] units stationed in the City of Changchun, the PLA hospitals, and the military institutions to extend greetings on the occasion of Spring Festival.

During their visits, the groups brought with them a pronounced festive atmosphere wherever they went. [passage omitted]

When the leading personnel of the provincial and Changchun municipal organs, including He Zhukang, Xiao Chun, Gao Yan, Feng Ximing, and Luo Yuejia, came to the PLA unit No 81021, several hundred officers and soliders of the unit waited for them for a long time in front of the unit's gate. [passage omitted]

A reception was held at the PLA unit's meeting room, during which Comrade He Zhukang delivered a speech in which he first extended festive greetings to the officers and soliders of the PLA unit on behalf of the provincial and Changchun city organs. [passage omitted]

He also informed the unit's leading personnel of the province's situation in 1989 and thanked the unit for its support to the local work.

During their visit to the Air Force hospital in the City of Changchun, the leading comrades, including He Zhukang, held cordial talks with the personnel who are on sick leave and encouraged them to just get better, not worry, and to try to get well early and return to their posts. [passage omitted]

The leading comrades, including Huo Mingguang, chairman of the provincial people's congress; Du Qinglin, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee; and Wang Yunkun, vice governor of the province, paid a festive visit to the provincial military district. During their visit, Huo Mingguang told the leading personnel of the military district that over the past year, our Armed Forces had made important contributions to the province and prominent contributions particularly to quelling the disturbance, combating the floods, and

rushing to deal with the emergency, and that they wholeheartedly hope the commanders and fighters of the PLA units will make concerted efforts with localities in the new year and carry out 1990 work to a better extent. Du Qinglin, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, stated that the PLA units had made marked contributions to building up local areas and that practice had shown that the PLA forces are actually close friends of the masses. Chen Xingyin, commander of the provincial military district, gave a thank-you speech in which he expressed that efforts should be made to further coordinate with the province and Changchun City in the future key work and need for the PLA units to make needed contributions. [passage omitted]

During their visit as a whole, these groups brought about a moving scene in which the Army cherished the people who supported the them, and the profound affection between the Army and the people prevailed everywhere, which has shown that the province's work of fostering unity between the Army and the government will enter a new stage.

Northwest Region

Gansu Secretary Addresses New Year Gathering

HK2801041290 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1030 GMT 25 Jan 90

[Excerpts] This afternoon, party, government, and Army leading comrades in the provincial capital got together in the auditorium of the (Ningmozhuang) Guesthouse to celebrate Spring Festival, ringing in the new and ringing out the old. The get-together was presided over by provincial Governor Jia Zhijie. provincial party Secretary Li Ziqi addressed the gathering. First of all, on behalf of the provincial CPC Committee, provincial advisory commission, provincial people's congress standing committee, provincial government, and provincial CPPCC, he extended New Year greetings to the party, government, and Army leaders present; to retired veteran comrades and comrades in various departments under the provincial CPC Committee and government; to large enterprises in Lanzhou; and to universities, colleges, and research institutes. He also extended New Year greetings and heartfelt gratitude to workers, peasants, and intellectuals of various nationalities and to cadres at all levels and patriotic personages in various circles who are working hard on all fronts throughout the province. He also expressed his sincere thanks to all men and officers of the Lanzhou Military Region, the Air Force of the Lanzhou Military Region, the Gansu Provincial Military District, and the headquarters of provincial people's Armed Police Force, who have been defending the northeastern gate of the motherland for a long time. They have all made great contributions to consolidating the political situation characterized by stability and unity and to promoting socialist modernization and socialist reform in Gansu.

Li Ziqi said: The 1980's, which has just ended, was a decade in which people from various nationalities throughout the country, under the correct leadership of the party leading collective of the second generation with Comrade Deng Xiaoping as its core, marched triumphantly along the road of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. It was a decade in which we won brilliant victories in our socialist construction and reform. It was also a decade in which historical changes took place in the situation of our province. The party, government, Army, and people throughout the province united as one; took economic construction as their key link; upheld the four cardinal principles; persisted in reform, opening up, and self-reliance; and worked hard to achieve a sustained and stable development in our national economy. We reaped a bumper harvest of grain over the past 7 successive years. Our industry developed at an appropriate speed. Living standards of the people in both cities and countryside have been improved gradually. We have continuously scored new achievements in various undertakings. We have made marked success in promoting the building of socialist spiritual civilization.

Li Ziqi continued: the Lanzhou Military Region and the Air Force of the Lanzhou Military Region, the Gansu Provincial Military District, and the Gansu provincial headquarters of the people's Armed Police Force have made great achievements in promoting their revolutionization, modernization, and regularization. They have persistently supported our province's economic construction and helped the masses develop production to get rid of poverty and become rich. They have carried out various activities of cherishing the people. With a spirit of selfless devotion, they have completed one heavy task after another. They have made important contributions to the development and prosperity of Gansu. In particular, during the struggle to quell the turmoil last year, troops stationed in Gansu resolutely implemented the correct policy decisions of the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission and took a firm and clear-cut stand to oppose turmoil. They carried out the struggle of quelling turmoil courageously and heroically. They have made outstanding contributions to the party, the state, and the people. [passage omitted]

On behalf of the CPC Committee of the Lanzhou Military Region, leadership organs of the military region, and men and officers of the whole military, Li Xuanhua, political commissar of the Lanzhou Military Region, extended warm holiday greetings to the provincial CPC committee, the provincial advisory commission, the provincial people's congress, and the provincial CPPCC. He also greeted workers, peasants, and intellectuals on all fronts; cadres at all levels; retired veteran comrades; public security policemen and cadres; officers and men of the people's Armed Police Force; cadres responsible for people's armed forces departments; officers and men of the reserve service and people's militia; demobilized and disabled servicemen; families of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen; various democratic parties; noted

personages in various circles; Taiwan compatriots who came back to the motherland to visit their relatives; Hong Kong and Macao compatriots; and patriotic Overseas Chinese.

Li Xuanhua said: During the past year, under the correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee, State Council, and Central Military Commission, and thanks to the enthusiastic concern and great support provided by people of various nationalities in the northeast, our troops have scored new achievements in military training, border patrol, and rear-service construction. In the meantime, through the activities of the Army and civilians jointly promoting the building of spiritual civilization, assisting the poor, supporting local economic construction, and participating in the activities of rushing to deal with emergencies and providing disaster relief, we have further strengthened the unity between the Army and government and between the servicemen and civilians, and promoted nationality solidarity. [passage omitted]

In the new year, our troops are determined to further promote our political construction, do well in military training, and enhance their combat effectiveness in an all-around way. We will be loyal forever to the party, the motherland, the people, and socialism. We will heighten our vigilance and maintain our alertness. We will surely succeed in standing a new test in safeguarding the security of the motherland and opposing peaceful evolution. [passage omitted]

Qinghai Secretary Speaks to Prefectural Leaders

*HK2901074390 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Jan 90*

[Excerpts] Yesterday was the eve of the Year of the Horse. Early in the morning, leaders of the provincial party committee came to the meeting hall of the provincial party committee standing committee. Through a special telephone line, they extended festive greetings to leading comrades of prefectures and autonomous prefectures.

The meeting was presided over by (Yao Xiangchen), deputy secretary-general of the provincial party committee. [passage omitted]

Responsible comrades of party committees; the people's congresses; the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference committees; the people's governments; discipline inspection commissions; military subdistricts; and Armed Police detachments of Yushu, Golog, Haixi, Hainan, Haibei, Huangnan, and Haidong attended the activity at their offices.

Yin Kesheng, provincial party committee secretary, first spoke at the meeting. [passage omitted] He said: At present the political situation is stable, the people's minds are stable, and public order is stable. The political situation is getting better and better. Nevertheless, we should clearly see that there are still some latent, unstable factors in political and economic life. We should, therefore, keep clear-headed, not lower our guard, and work hard to accomplish the tasks for the 1990's. At the present moment, what is most important is, first of all, to maintain stability and unity and keep society as a whole stable; and second, to do a good job of rectifying the economic order and deepening reform. To this end, we should [word indistinct] Meanwhile, we should rally more closely around the party Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as its core; further cherish the mentality of serving the people heart and soul; study harder; work harder; hold higher the banner of the party's mass line; develop the spirit of hardships, the selfless spirit of making sacrifices, and the spirit of working for the people as public servants; and make new contributions in fulfilling the tasks of improving the economic environment and deepening reform. [passage omitted]

Shaanxi Secretary Visits Grass-Roots Units

*HK2901144890 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service
in Mandarin 0030 GMT 28 Jan 90*

[Excerpts] On the first day of the Lunar New Year Festival, provincial party and government leaders, including Zhang Boxing, secretary of the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee, and Hou Zongbin, governor of Shaanxi Province, went to various enterprises, mines, rural areas, People's Liberation Army units, institutions of higher learning, and hospitals to extend holiday greetings to the broad masses of the workers, peasants, Armed Police officers and soldiers, scientific and technological personnel, college professors and teachers, and people of all walks of life and spent the Lunar New Year Festival with the people working at the grass-roots level. [passage omitted]

During his visit to a local mine, Comrade Zhang Boxing answered some questions raised by the reporters. Comrade Zhang Boxing said that Shaanxi is a province rich in coal resources and will become one of the energy bases in China in the foreseeable future. [passage omitted]

During his visit to a local power station, Hou Zongbin, governor of Shaanxi Province, said that over the past year, Shaanxi has scored marked achievements in the development of all her undertakings. All these achievements have embodied the great contributions made by the broad masses of the staff and workers. On behalf of the Shaanxi Provincial People's Government, Comrade Hou Zongbin expressed heart-felt thanks to all the staff and workers in Shaanxi Province. [passage omitted]

Li Teng-hui Nominated as Presidential Candidate

OW2601063590 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin
2300 GMT 22 Jan 90

[From the "National Hookup" program]

[Text] The (?29th) Session of the 13th Provisional Central Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang [KMT] completed [words indistinct] work on 22 January, and nominated Mr Li Teng-hui as presidential candidate in the next presidential election.

No decision was made on the vice presidential candidate; a decision will be made after [words indistinct].

More European Countries Seek Reciprocal Offices

OW3001080690 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin
2300 GMT 28 Jan 90

[Text] The Foreign Ministry said that, following Hungary, other Eastern European countries, including Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia, have also expressed the wish that they and our country set up offices in each other's countries, and that it is expected that our representative organization in Hungary will be established after the Spring Festival. A Foreign Ministry official in charge of the operations said, in view of these new developments, our country would study and formulate a good strategy for political and economic actions in response to the development of the situation. Currently, we shall use the representative organization to be set up in Hungary as the base from which we shall gradually promote the development of our country's relations with the other Eastern European countries.

Government Not To Interfere With Foundation

OW0401063790 Taipei CNA in English
0243 GMT 4 Jan 90

[Text] Taipei, Jan. 4 (CNA)—The Government of the Republic of China [ROC] will not intervene in the decisions of the Chiang Ching-kuo International Scholarly Exchange Foundation even though two-thirds of the foundation's funds come from the government, Li Yi-yuan, executive secretary of the foundation, said Wednesday.

Li stressed the point at a press conference in response to rumors that the foundation is an official organ. "The Chiang Ching-kuo International Scholarly Exchange Foundation is a purely intellectual organization staffed by representatives from the Republic of China's intellectual circles," he said.

"Although seven of the 17 members on the board of directors are government officials, the government is in no way intervening in the foundation's decisions regarding who should get financial assistance. All applications to the foundation are screened by representatives of intellectual circles," Li said.

He explained that it would be difficult for an international organization like the Chiang Ching-kuo Scholarly Exchange Foundation to rely entirely on private donations. Government subsidies, however, do not give the government the right to run the foundation's affairs.

Since its inception a year ago, the foundation has received 241 applications, including 208 from abroad. The first grants will be announced on April 12 to commemorate the 80th birthday of the late President Chiang Ching-kuo.

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